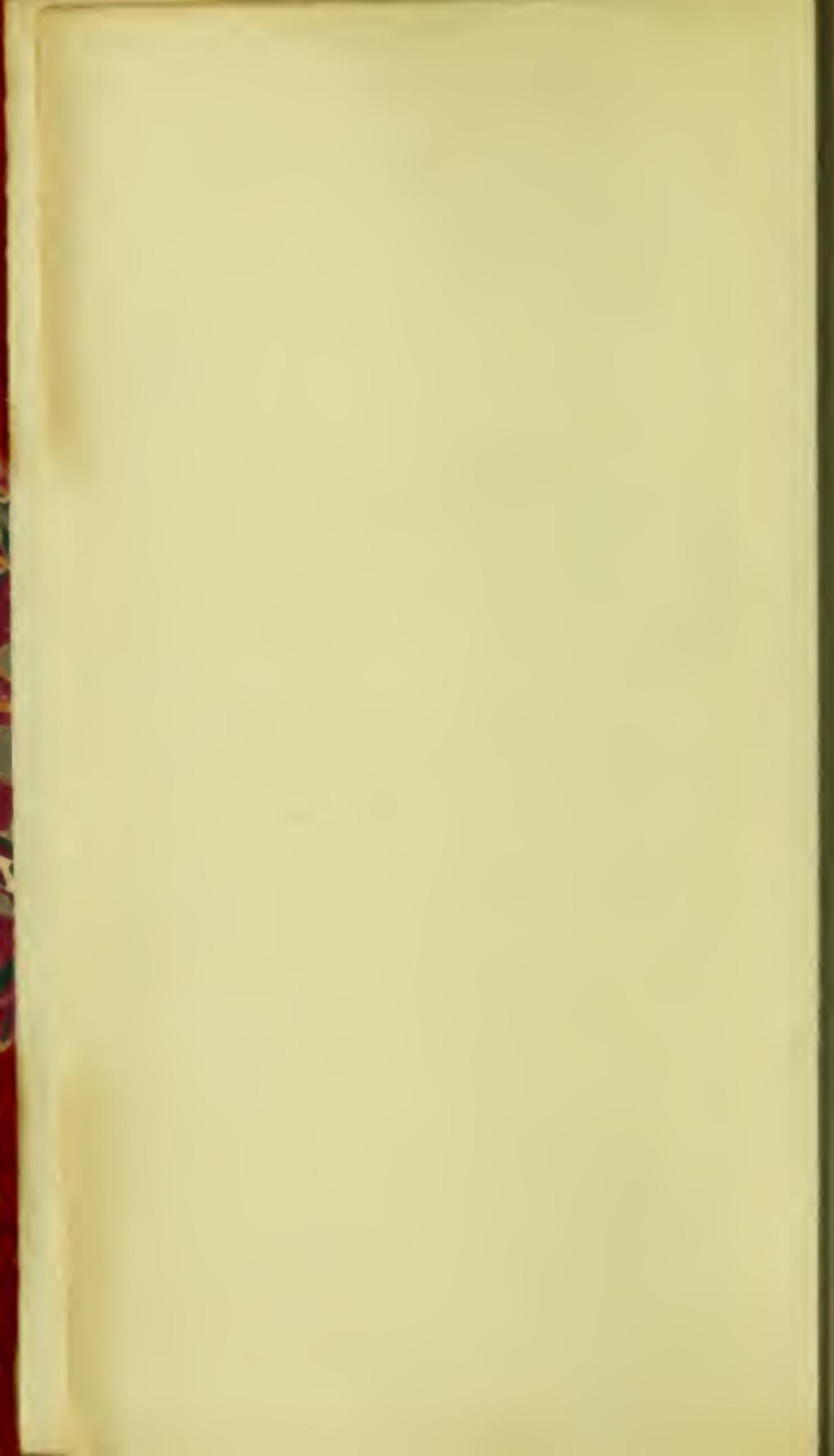




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A
TRANSLATION

OF THE

PHARMACOPÆIA

OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

LONDON, M.DCCC.XXIV.:

WITH NOTES

EXPLAINING THE CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITIONS.

BY JONATHAN PEREIRA,

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SOCIETIES OF LONDON, &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN ANDERSON,
MEDICAL BOOKSELLER,
40, WEST SMITHFIELD.

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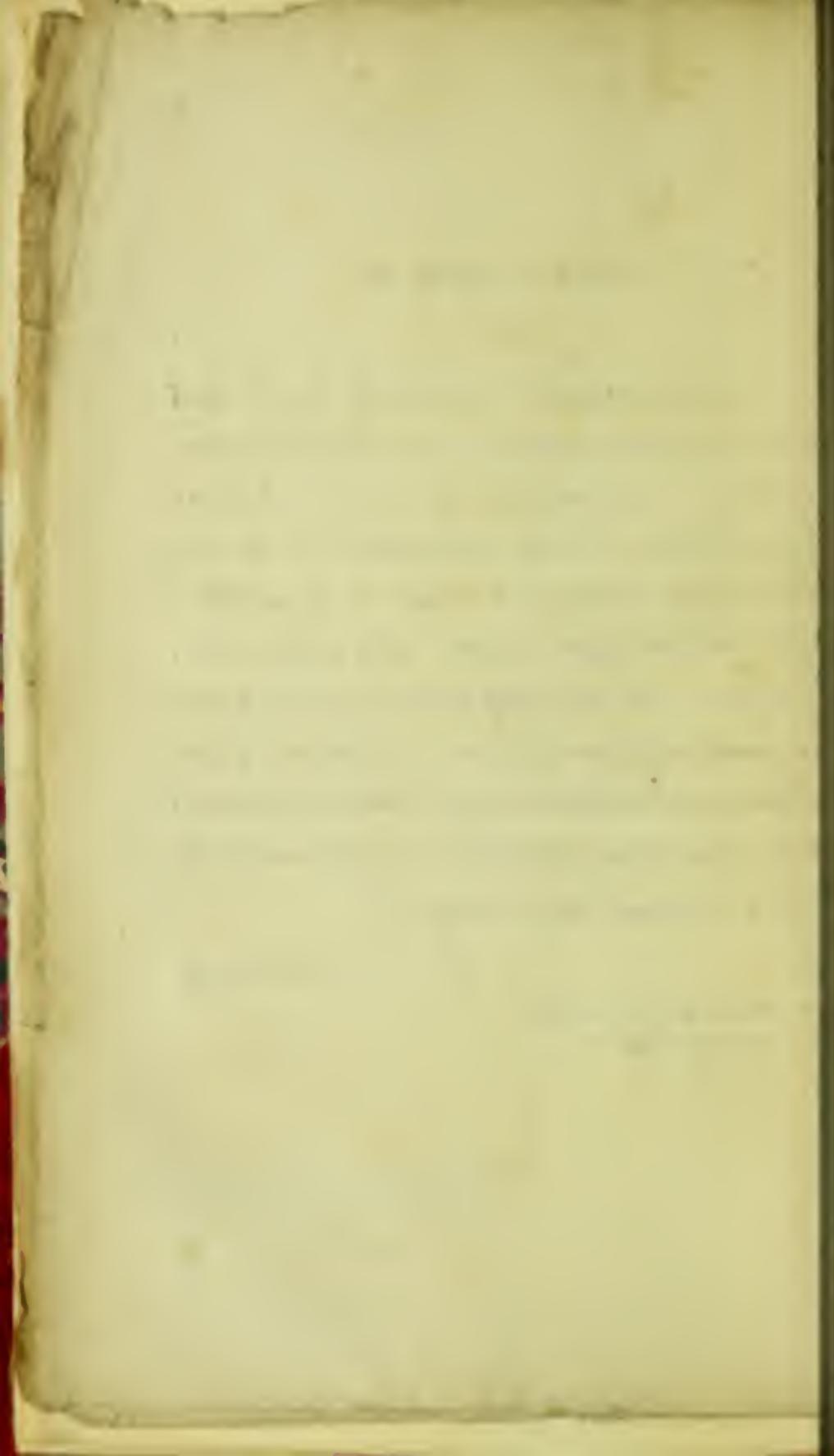
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ADVERTISEMENT.

IN preparing this Translation, my principal object has been to exhibit to the Medical Student as literal a Translation of the NEW LONDON PHARMACOPÆIA as the circumstances of the case allowed; the language in which it is clothed I have not been anxious about. It is to this cause, therefore, that the many inelegancies which may be found in this work are to be attributed. I have added a concise explanation of the chemical changes that occur during the preparation of the medicines, which I hope will be found useful.

J. PEREIRA.

GENERAL DISPENSARY,
Aldersgate Street.



TRANSLATION OF THE
PREFACE
TO THE EDITION OF 1809.

Two and twenty years having scarcely elapsed, we have determined again to revise our PHARMACOPÆIA. The improved state, and daily cultivation of natural science, imposed this labour upon us. For within these few years, this has been so freed from errors, and illustrated by experiments; so established on all sides upon new principles, more firm and profound, that if, in this single department which pertains to medicine, it should remain neglected and rude, it would deservedly be turned to our disgrace, especially, when CHEMISTRY and BOTANY (two arts so nearly allied to ours),—the latter has ex-

We have not, however, been unaware of the great inconvenience and danger that arises from the frequent changing of Pharmacopœias; but we were persuaded, that those which most closely agreed with right reason would, in the end, be the most durable and useful. Having thoroughly considered these things, we resolved to give to medicines names as correct as possible, and suited to the nature of each, taking care, however, that the enlargement of the names should not inconvenience medical men. If, therefore, many words were necessary that we might more readily designate the composition of any article by its name, we have preferred giving it a more simple name, though less learned.

For our own parts, we have not spared any labour to make this work as perfect as possible; we do not, however, presume that it will be satisfactory to every one, or that no errors have been admitted; which, if any one be disposed to criticize severely, let him reflect on the great variety and difficulty at-

tached to a work of this nature, and we hope that he will not be offended with a few blemishes.—But of this enough.

Some terms are not however to be so easily excused, which seem to depart more than is necessary from common use, as *Anthemis*, or to sound harsh and barbarous, as *Potassa*. We paused, however, a long time ; but what was to be done against the authority of all philosophers ? or how could we retain the names of animals, vegetables, and minerals, which the chief writers on these subjects had applied to substances quite dissimilar ? We have therefore thought it better to incur the charge of barbarism, than to admit any thing doubtful, or of uncertain signification, or, in other words, to deviate from the established practice of chemists.

With respect to the change which we have determined to make in the measures of liquids, we do not fear that any one will think it was done for the sake of novelty, since it

has been so long required from every quarter. The same name being given to the measures of liquids as to the weights of solids, very often led into error. But we have not dared to alter that measure which is named a *Gallon*, and the capacity of which is prescribed by the King and Parliament: we considered it not only lawful, but to be our duty, to divide it into parts, and to assign a name to each according to our own judgment.

It remains only for us to add, we hope that that method has been used in the execution of this work which is best adapted to the subject on which it treats. We shall obtain the most pleasant reward of our labour and pains, should our work, such as it is, conduce to the public welfare, and make it appear that more efficacious medicines have been found, by which diseases are more readily assuaged.

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THE
London Pharmacopœia.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

FOR as much as two kinds of weights are received in use, in England, by one of which gold and silver, and, by the other, nearly all kinds of merchandise are valued; we use the former, which is also called Troy Weight, and we thus divide the pound, namely:—

The pound lb.	contains	Twelve ounces, ʒ
The ounce		Eight drachms, ʒ
The drachm		Three scruples, ʒ
The scruple		Twenty grains, gr.

We have placed the signs by which it is accustomed to designate each weight.

The measure of liquids is also different, one being proper for ale, another for wine: we adopt the latter, and use the measures of liquids drawn from the wine gallon.

The wine gallon is defined by the laws of the kingdom, which we thus divide for medicinal uses, namely:—

2 *Weights, Measures, &c.*

The gallon	C	contains	Eight pints,	O
The pint			Sixteen fluidounces,	fʒ
The fluidounce			Eight fluidrachms,	fʒ
The fluidrachm			Sixty minims,	m

We have placed the signs by which we designate the several measures*.

Care is to be taken, lest any copper or lead should be present in the material from which are made mortars, measures, funnels, or any other vessels in which medicines are either prepared or kept; therefore earthenware glazed with lead are improper.

Acid, alkaline, earthy, and metallic preparations, and salts of all kinds, should be kept in glass-stopped bottles.

We measure the degree of temperature by Fahrenheit's thermometer; and when we prescribe a *Boiling Heat*, we intend that which is marked by the two hundred and twelfth degree; but a *Gentle Heat* means that which is between the ninetieth and hundredth.

* *Lest any error should arise from the names which have been placed to weights and measures, without discrimination, we have applied, not without consideration, certain new ones, which a little use will render easy. Likewise, we measure the smallest portions of liquids by a glass measure marked at regular intervals. For the numbering of drops is deceiving and uncertain: just twice as many drops, of any tincture, is required for filling the same measure, as of water.*

As often as mention is made of *Specific Weight*, we suppose that the substance, of which we are speaking, to be of the fifty-fifth degree of heat.

A *Water Bath* is made, when any thing contained in its own vessel is exposed either to boiling water itself, or to its vapour, that it may be heated.

A *Bath of Sand* is made of sand to be gradually heated, in which any thing is placed contained in its own vessel.

MATERIA MEDICA.

IN the second column, VEGETABLES are named according to *Willdenow's* edition of the *Species Plantarum* of Linnæus; ANIMALS, according to *Gmelin's* edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus; and CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, according to the modern nomenclature; unless it be otherwise expressed.

Abietis Resina	Pinus Abies
<i>Resin of the Spruce Fir</i>	<i>The concrete Resin</i>
Absinthium	Artemisia Absinthium
<i>Wormwood</i>	
Acaciæ Gummi	Acacia vera
<i>Acacia Gum (Gum Arabic)</i>	<i>The Gum.</i>
Acetosæ Folia	Rumex Acetosa
<i>Sorrel Leaves</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>

Acetosella Oxalis Acetosella

Wood Sorrel

Acetum

Vinegar

Acidum Aceticum Fortius Acidum Aceticum e ligno distillatum

Strong acetic Acid

The specific gravity of this acid is to the specific gravity of distilled water, as 1,046 to 1,000. 87 grains of crystallized subcarbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of this acid

Acidum Citricum Cristalli

Crystals of citric acid

Acidum sulphuricum

Sulphuric acid

The specific gravity of this acid is to the specific gravity of distilled water, as 1,850 to 1,000

Aconiti Folia

Aconite, or Monk's-hood Leaves

Aconitum Napellus

The Leaves

Adeps	Sus Scrofa
Lard	<i>The Lard</i>
Ærugo	Subacetas Cupri impura
Verdigris	
Allii Radix	Allium sativum
Garlic Root	<i>The Root</i>
Alœs spicatæ Extrac- tum	Alœ Spicata <i>The Extract</i>
Extract of spiked Aloe, (Socotrine Aloe)	
Althææ Folia & Radix	Althæa officinalis
Marshmallow Leaves and Root	<i>The Leaves and Root</i>
Alumen	Supersulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ
Alum	
Ammoniacum	Heracleum gummife- rum.
Gum Ammoniac	Willdenow, <i>Hort. Berolin.</i> <i>The Gum-resin</i>
Ammoniæ Murias	Muriate of ammonia
<i>Muriate of Ammonia</i>	
Amygdalæ amaræ	{ Amygdalus commu- nis
Bitter Almonds	Var. γ
Amygdalæ dulces	{ Var. β <i>The Kernels</i>
Sweet Almonds	
Amylum	Triticum hybernum
Starch	<i>The Starch</i>
Anethi Semina	Anethum graveolens
Dill Seeds	<i>The Seeds</i>

<i>Anisi Semina</i>	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>
<i>Aniseeds</i>	<i>The Seeds</i>
<i>Anthemidis Flores</i>	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>
<i>Chamomile Flowers</i>	<i>The single Flowers</i>
<i>Antimonii Sulphuretum</i>	<i>Sulphuretum Antimonii</i>
<i>Sulphuret of Antimony</i>	
<i>Antimonii Vitrum</i>	<i>Antimonii Oxydum sul-</i>
<i>Glass of Antimony</i>	<i>phuretum vitrificatum</i>
<i>Argentum</i>	<i>Argentum purificatum</i>
<i>Silver</i>	
<i>Armoraciæ Radix</i>	<i>Cochlearia Armoracia</i>
<i>Horse Radish Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
<i>Arsenicum Album</i>	<i>Acidum Arseniosum</i>
<i>White Arsenic</i>	
<i>Asari Folia</i>	<i>Asarum Europæum</i>
<i>Asarabacca Leaves</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
<i>Assafœtidæ Gummi-re-</i>	<i>Ferula Assafoetida</i>
<i>sina</i>	<i>The Gum-resin</i>
<i>Assafœtida Gum Resin</i>	
<i>Avenæ Semina</i>	<i>Avena Sativa</i>
<i>Oats</i>	<i>The decorticated Seeds</i>
	<i>(Grits)</i>
<i>Aurantii Baccæ</i>	<i>Citrus Aurantium (His-</i>
	<i>palense)</i>
<i>Seville Oranges</i>	<i>The Berries</i>
<i>Aurantii Cortex</i>	<i>The External Rind of the</i>
<i>Orange Rind</i>	<i>Berries</i>
<i>Balsamum Peruvianum</i>	<i>Myroxylon peruiferum</i>
<i>Peruvian Balsam</i>	<i>The Balsam</i>
<i>Balsamum Tolutanum</i>	<i>Toluifera Balsamum</i>
<i>Tolu Balsam</i>	<i>The Balsam</i>

Belladonnæ Folia	Atropa Belladonna
Deadly Nightshade Leaves	<i>The Leaves</i>
Benzöinum	Styrax Benzöin
benzoin	<i>The Balsam</i>
Bismuthum	
Bismuth	
Bistortæ Radix	Polygonum Bistorta
Bistort Root	<i>The Root</i>
Cajuputi Oleum	Melaleuca Cajuputi
Cajuputi Oil	<i>The essential Oil</i>
Calamina	Carbonas Zinci impura
Calamine	
Calami Radix	Acorus Calamus
Sweet Flag Root	<i>The Root</i>
Calumba	Cocculus palmatus
Calumba	De Candolle, <i>Sys. Nat.</i>
	<i>The Root</i>
Cambogia	Stalagmitis Cambogi-
Camboge	öides
	<i>The Gum-resin</i>
Camphora	Laurus Camphora
Camphor	<i>A peculiar concrete Sub- stance prepared by sub- limation</i>
Canellæ Cortex	Canella alba
Canella Bark	<i>The Bark</i>
Cantharis	Cantharis Vesicatoria
Blistering Fly	Latreille, <i>Gen. Insect.</i>
Capsici Baccæ	Capsicum annum
Capsicum Berries	<i>The Berries</i>

Carbo Ligni	Carbo Ligni recens
Charcoal	<i>Fresh burnt Charcoal</i>
Cardamines Flores	Cardamine pratensis
Cuckow Flower Blossoms	<i>The Flowers</i>
Cardamomi Semina	Matonia Cardamomum
Cardamom Seeds	Smith, <i>in Rees' Cyclop.</i> <i>The Seeds</i>
Caricæ Fructus	Ficus Carica
Figs.	<i>The dried Fruit</i>
Carui Semina	Carum Carvi
Caraway Seeds	<i>The Seeds</i>
Caryophylli	Eugenia caryophyllata
Cloves	<i>The unopened Flowers</i> <i>dried</i>
Caryophyllorum Oleum	<i>The essential Oil of the</i> <i>Cloves</i>
Oil of Cloves	
Cascarillæ Cortex	Croton Cascarilla
Cascarilla Bark	<i>The Bark</i>
Cassiæ Pulpa	Cassia fistula
Purging Cassia Pulp	<i>The Pulp of the Pods</i>
Castoreum	Castor Fiber (Russian)
Castor	<i>A peculiar concrete Sub- stance</i>
Catechu Extractum	Acacia Catechu
Catechu Extract	<i>The Extract</i>
Centaurii Cacumina	Chironia Centaurium
Common Centaury Tops	<i>The Tops</i>
Cera alba	
White Wax	
Cera flava	
Yellow Wax	

<i>Cerevisiae Fermentum</i>	
<i>Yest</i>	
<i>Cetaceum</i>	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>
<i>Spermaceti</i>	<i>A peculiar concrete Substance</i>
<i>Cinchonæ cordifoliæ Cortex</i>	<i>Cinchona cordifolia</i>
<i>Heart-leaved Cinchona Bark</i>	<i>The Bark</i>
<i>Cinchonæ lancifoliæ Cortex</i>	<i>Cinchona lancifolia</i>
<i>Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark</i>	<i>The Bark</i>
<i>Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ Cortex</i>	<i>Cinchona oblongifolia</i>
<i>Oblong-leaved Cinchona Bark</i>	<i>The Bark</i>
<i>Cinnamomi Cortex</i>	<i>Laurus Cinnamomum</i>
<i>Cinnamon Bark</i>	<i>The inner Bark</i>
<i>Cinnamomi Oleum</i>	<i>Its essential Oil</i>
<i>Cinnamon Oil</i>	
<i>Coccus</i>	<i>Coccus Cacti</i>
<i>Cochineal</i>	
<i>Colchichi Radix et Semina</i>	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>
<i>Meadow Saffron Root and Seeds</i>	<i>The fresh Root and Seeds</i>
<i>Colocynthidis Pulpa</i>	<i>Cucumis Colocynthis</i>
<i>Bitter Cucumber Pulp</i>	<i>The pulp of the Fruit</i>
<i>Conii Folia et Semina</i>	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
<i>Hemlock Leaves and Seeds</i>	<i>The Leaves and Seeds</i>

Zea, in "Anal. de Hist. Nat."

Contragervæ Radix	Dorstenia Contrajervæ
Contragervæ Root	<i>The Root</i>
Copaiba	Copaifera officinalis
Copaiba	<i>The liquid Resin</i>
Coriandri Semina	Coriandrum sativum
Coriander Seeds	<i>The Seeds</i>
Cornua	Cervus Elaphus
Stags' Horns	<i>The Horns</i>
Creta	Carbonas Calcis friabilis
Chalk	
Croci Stigmata	Crocus sativus (English)
Saffron	<i>The Stigmata</i>
Cubeba	Piper Cubeba
Cubeb	<i>The Berries</i>
Cumini Semina	Cuminum Cyminum
Cumin Seeds	<i>The Seeds</i>
Cupri Sulphas	Sulphas Cupri
Sulphate of Copper	
Cuspariæ Cortex	Cusparia febrifuga
Cusparia Bark	Bonpland, Voy.
	<i>The Bark</i>
Cydoniæ Semina	Pyrus Cydonia
Quince Seeds	<i>The Seeds</i>
Dauci Radix	Daucus Carota (cultivated)
Carrot Root	<i>The Root</i>
	Daucus Carota (wild)
Dauci Semina	<i>The Seeds</i>
Wild Carrot Seeds	Digitalis purpurea
Digitalis Folia et Semina	<i>The Leaves and Seeds</i>
Purple Fox Glove Leaves and Seeds	

Dolichi Pubes	Dolichos pruriens
<i>Cowhage</i>	<i>The Bristles of the Pods</i>
Dulcamaræ Caulis	Solanum Dulcamara
<i>Woody Nightshade</i>	<i>The Stalk</i>
<i>Stalks</i>	
Elaterii Pepones	Momordica Elaterium
<i>Wild Cucumbers</i>	<i>The fresh Fruit</i>
Elemi	Amyris Elemifera
<i>Elemi</i>	<i>The Resin</i>
Euphorbiæ Gummi-resina	Euphorbia officinarum
<i>Euphorbium</i>	<i>The Gum-Resin</i>
Farina	Triticum hybernnum
<i>Flour</i>	<i>The Flour</i>
Ferrum	Ferri Ramenta et Fila
<i>Iron</i>	<i>Iron Filings and Wire</i>
Filicis Radix	Aspidium Filix Mas.
<i>Male Fern Root</i>	Smith, <i>Flor. Brit.</i>
	<i>The Root</i>
Fœniculi Semina	Anethum Fœniculum
<i>Fennel Seeds</i>	<i>The Seeds</i>
Fucus	Fucus vesiculosus
<i>Bladder Fucus, or Sea Wrack</i>	
Galbani Gummi-resina	Bubon Galbanum
<i>Galbanum Gum-resin</i>	<i>The Gum-resin</i>
Gallæ	Cynips Quercûs folii
<i>Galls</i>	<i>The Nut</i>
Gentianæ Radix	Gentiana lutea
<i>Gentian Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>

Glycyrrhizæ Radix	Glycyrrhiza glabra
<i>Liquorice Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Granati Cortex	Punica Granatum
<i>Pomegranate Bark</i>	<i>The Bark of the Fruit</i>
Guaiaci Resina et Lignum	Guaiacum officinale
<i>Guaiacum Resin and Wood</i>	<i>The Resin and Wood</i>
Hæmatoxyli Lignum	Hæmatoxylon Campechianum
<i>Log Wood</i>	<i>The Wood</i>
Helenium	Inula Helenium
<i>Elecampane</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Hellebori foetidi Folia	Helleborus foetidus
<i>Stinking Hellebore Leaves</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
Hellebori nigri Radix	Helleborus niger
<i>Black Hellebore Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Hordei Semina	Hordeum distichon
<i>Barley Seeds</i>	<i>The prepared Seeds</i> <i>(Pearl Barley)</i>
Humuli Strobili	Humulus Lupulus
<i>Hops</i>	<i>The Strobiles dried</i>
Hydrargyrum	
<i>Quicksilver (Mercury)</i>	
Hyoscyami Folia et Semina	Hyoscyamus niger
<i>Henbane Leaves and Seeds</i>	<i>The Leaves and Seeds</i>
Jalapæ Radix	Convolvulus Jalapa
<i>Jalap Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Ipecacuanhæ Radix	Callicocca Ipecacuanha
<i>Ipecacuanha Root</i>	<i>Brotero, in Lin. Soc. Trans.</i>
	<i>The Root.</i>

<i>Juniperi Baccæ et Cumina</i>	<i>Juniperus communis</i> <i>The Berries and Tops</i>
<i>Juniper Berries and Tops</i>	
<i>Kino</i>	<i>Pterocarpus Erinacea</i> <i>Encycl. Method.</i>
<i>Kino</i>	<i>The Extract</i>
<i>Krameriæ Radix</i>	<i>Krameria triandra</i> <i>Flor. Peruv.</i>
<i>Rhatany Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>
<i>Lettuce</i>	
<i>Lavandulæ Flores</i>	<i>Lavandula Spica</i>
<i>Lavender Flowers</i>	<i>The Flowers</i>
<i>Lauri Baccæ et Folia</i>	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
<i>Bay Berries and Leaves</i>	<i>The Berries & Leaves</i>
<i>Lichen</i>	<i>Lichen Islandicus</i>
<i>Liver Wort</i>	
<i>Limones</i>	<i>Citrus medica</i>
<i>Lemons</i>	<i>The Fruit</i>
<i>Limonum Cortex</i>	<i>Their external Rind</i>
<i>Lemon Peel</i>	
<i>Limorum Oleum</i>	<i>The essential Oil of</i>
<i>Oil of Lemons</i>	<i>the external Rind</i>
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	<i>Linum catharticum</i>
<i>Purging Flax</i>	
<i>Lini usitatissimi Semina</i>	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
<i>Linseed</i>	<i>The Seeds</i>
<i>Magnesiæ Subcarbonas</i>	<i>Subcarbonas Magnesiæ</i>
<i>Subcarbonate of Magnesia</i>	
<i>Magnesiæ Sulphas</i>	<i>Sulphas Magnesiæ purificata</i>
<i>Sulphate of Magnesia</i>	

Malva	Malva sylvestris
<i>Mallow</i>	
Manna	Fraxinus Ornus
<i>Manna</i>	<i>The concrete Juice</i>
Marmor album	Carbonas Calcis dura
<i>White Marble</i>	
Marrubium	Marrubium vulgare
<i>White Horehound</i>	
Mastiche	Pistacia Lentiscus
<i>Mastich</i>	<i>The Resin</i>
Mel	
<i>Honey</i>	
Mentha piperita	Mentha piperita
<i>Pepper Mint</i>	Smith, <i>Soc. Lin. Trans.</i>
Mentha viridis	Mentha viridis
<i>Spear Mint</i>	Smith, <i>Soc. Lin. Trans.</i>
Menyanthes	Menyanthes trifoliata
<i>Buck-bean</i>	
Mezerei Cortex	Daphne Mezereum
<i>Mezereon Bark</i>	<i>The Bark of the Root</i>
Mori Baccæ	Morus nigra
<i>Mulberries</i>	<i>The Fruit</i>
Moschus	Moschus moschiferus
<i>Musk</i>	<i>A peculiar concrete Substance</i>
Myristicæ Nuclei	Myristica moschata
<i>Nutmegs</i>	<i>The Kernels and their expressed Oil</i>
Myrrha	<i>The Gum-resin of a non-descript Tree</i>
<i>Myrrh</i>	
Olibanum	Juniperus Lycia
<i>Olibanum</i>	<i>The Gum-resin</i>

Olivæ Oleum	Olea Europæa
Olive Oil	<i>The expressed Oil of the Fruit</i>
Opium	Papaver somniferum
Opium	<i>The concreted Juice of the unripe Capsules (Turkish)</i>
Opopanaxis Gummi- resina	Pastinaca Opopanax
<i>Gum-resin of Opopanax</i>	<i>The Gum-resin</i>
Origanum	Origanum vulgare
<i>Marjoram</i>	
Ovum	Phasianus Gallus
<i>Egg</i>	<i>The Egg</i>
Papaveris Capsulæ	Papaver somniferum
<i>Poppy Capsules</i>	<i>The ripe Capsules</i>
Petroleum	
<i>Petroleum</i>	
Pimentæ Baccæ	Myrtus Pimenta
<i>Pimenta Berries</i>	<i>The Berries</i>
Piperis longi Fructus	Piper longum
<i>Long Pepper</i>	<i>The unripe Fruit dried</i>
Piperis nigri Baccæ	Piper nigrum
<i>Black Pepper</i>	<i>The Berries</i>
Pix abietina	Pinus Abies
<i>Burgundy Pitch</i>	<i>The prepared Resin</i>
Pix liquida	Pinus sylvestris
Tar	<i>The liquid prepared Resin</i>
Pix nigra	Pinus sylvestris
<i>Pitch</i>	<i>The solid prepared Resin</i>

Plumbi Subcarbonas	Subcarbonas Plumbi
<i>Subcarbonate of Lead</i>	
<i>(Cerusse)</i>	
Plumbi Oxydum semi-vitreum	
<i>Semi-vitrified Oxide of Lead (Litharge)</i>	
Porri Radix	Allium Porrum
<i>Leek Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Potassæ Nitræ	Nitræ Potassæ purificata
<i>Nitrate of Potash</i>	
Potassæ Sulphas	Sulphas Potassæ
<i>Sulphate of Potash</i>	
Potassæ Supertartras	Supertartras Potassæ
<i>Supertartrate of Potash</i>	<i>purificata</i>
<i>(Crystals of Tartar)</i>	
Potassa impura	Subcarbonas Potassæ impura
<i>Impure Potash</i>	
Pruna	Prunus domestica
<i>Prunes</i>	<i>The dried Fruit</i>
Pterocarpi Lignum	Pterocarpus santalinus
<i>Red Saunders Wood</i>	<i>The Wood</i>
Pulegium	Mentha Pulegium
<i>Penny-royal</i>	
Pyrethri Radix	Anthemis Pyrethrum
<i>Root of the Pellitory of Spain</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Quassiæ Lignum	Quassia excelsa
<i>Quassia Wood</i>	<i>The Wood</i>
Quercæ Cortex	Quercus pedunculata
<i>Oak Bark</i>	<i>The Bark</i>

Resina flava	Pinus sylvestris
<i>Yellow Resin</i>	<i>The residue after the distillation of Oil of Turpentine</i>
Rhamni Baccæ	Rhamnus catharticus
<i>Buckthorn Berries</i>	<i>The Berries</i>
Rhei Radix	Rheum palmatum
<i>Rhubarb Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Rhœados Petala	Papaver Rhœas
<i>Red Poppy Petals</i>	<i>The Petals</i>
Ricini Oleum et Semina	Ricinus communis
<i>Castor Oil and Seeds</i>	<i>The Seeds and their expressed Oil</i>
Rosæ caninæ Pulpa	Rosa Canina
<i>Dog Rose Pulp</i>	<i>The expressed Pulp of the Berries</i>
Rosæ centifoliæ Petala	Rosa centifolia
<i>Damask Rose Petals</i>	<i>The Petals</i>
Rosæ Gallicæ Petala	Rosa Gallica
<i>Red Rose Petals</i>	<i>The Petals</i>
Rosmarini Cacumina	Rosmarinus officinalis
<i>Rosemary Tops</i>	<i>The Tops</i>
Rubiæ Radix	Rubia Tinctorum
<i>Madder Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Rutæ Folia	Ruta graveolens
<i>Rue Leaves</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
Sabinæ Folia	Juniperus Sabina
<i>Savine Leaves</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
Saccharum	Saccharum officinale
<i>Moist Sugar</i>	} C
Saccharum purificatum	
<i>Double-refined Sugar</i>	<i>Preparations from the expressed Juice</i>

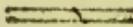
<i>Sagapenum</i>	<i>The Gum-resin of a non-descript Plant</i>
<i>Sagapenum</i>	
<i>Salicis Cortex</i>	<i>Salix Caprea</i>
<i>Willow Bark</i>	<i>The Bark</i>
<i>Sambuci Flores</i>	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
<i>Elder Flowers</i>	<i>The Flowers</i>
<i>Sapo durus</i>	<i>Soap made of Olive Oil and Soda (Spanish)</i>
<i>Hard Soap</i>	
<i>Sapo mollis</i>	<i>Soap made of Oil and Potash</i>
<i>Soft Soap</i>	
<i>Sarsaparillæ Radix</i>	<i>Smilax Sarsaparilla</i>
<i>Sarsaparilla Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
<i>Sassafras Lignum et Radix</i>	<i>Laurus Sassafras</i>
<i>Sassafras Wood and Root</i>	<i>The Wood and Root</i>
<i>Scammoneæ Gummi-resina</i>	<i>Convolvulus Scammonæ</i>
<i>Scammony Gum-resin</i>	<i>The Gum-resin</i>
<i>Scillæ Radix</i>	<i>Scilla maritima</i>
<i>Squill Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
<i>Senegæ Radix</i>	<i>Polygala Senega</i>
<i>Senega Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
<i>Sennæ Folia</i>	<i>Cassia Senna</i>
<i>Senna Leaves</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
<i>Serpentariæ Radix</i>	<i>Aristolochia Serpentaria</i>
<i>Serpentary Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
<i>Sevum</i>	<i>Ovis Aries</i>
<i>Suet</i>	<i>The Suet</i>
<i>Simaroubæ Cortex</i>	<i>Quassia Simarouba</i>
<i>Simarouba Bark</i>	<i>The Bark</i>

Sinapis Semina	Sinapis nigra
<i>Mustard Seeds</i>	<i>The Seeds</i>
Sodæ Murias	Murias Sodæ
<i>Muriate of Soda (Sea Salt)</i>	
Sodæ Subboras	Subboras Sodæ
<i>Subborate of Soda (Borax)</i>	
Sodæ Sulphas	Sulphas Sodæ
<i>Sulphate of Soda</i>	
Soda impura	Subcarbonas Sodæ impura
<i>Impure Soda</i>	
Spartii Cacumina	Spartium scoparium
<i>Broom Tops</i>	<i>The Tops</i>
Spigeliæ Radix	Spigelia Marilandica
<i>Indian Pink Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Spiritus rectificatus	
<i>Rectified Spirit</i>	
Its specific gravity is to that of distilled Water as .835 to 1.000	
Spiritus tenuior	
<i>Proof Spirit</i>	
Its specific gravity is to that of distilled Water as .930 to 1.000	
Spongia	Spongia officinalis
<i>Sponge</i>	

Stannum	Stanni Limatura
Tin	
Staphisagriæ Semina	Delphinium Staphisa-
<i>Staves Acre Seed</i>	gria
	<i>The Seed</i>
Stramonii Semina et	Datura Stramonium
Folia	<i>The Seeds and Leaves</i>
<i>Thorn-Apple Seeds and</i>	
<i>Leaves</i>	
Styracis Balsamum	Styrax officinale
<i>Storax Balsam</i>	<i>The Balsam</i>
Succinum	
<i>Amber</i>	
Sulphur	
<i>Sulphur</i>	
Sulphur sublimatum	
<i>Sublimed Sulphur</i>	
Tabaci Folia	Nicotiana Tabacum
<i>Tobacco Leaves</i>	<i>The dried Leaves</i>
	<i>(Virginian)</i>
Tamarindi Pulpa	Tamarindus Indica
<i>Tamarind Pulp</i>	<i>The Pulp of the Pod</i>
Taraxaci Radix	Leontodon Taraxacum
<i>Dandelion Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Tartarum	Potassæ Supertartras
<i>Tartar</i>	<i>impura</i>
Terebinthina Canaden-	Pinus Balsamea
sis	<i>The liquid Resin</i>
<i>Canadian Turpentine</i>	

Terebinthinæ Chia	Pistachia Terebinthus
<i>Chio Turpentine</i>	<i>The liquid Resin</i>
Terebinthina vulgaris	Pinus sylvestris
<i>Common Turpentine</i>	<i>The liquid Resin and</i>
Terebinthinæ Oleum	<i>the Oil distilled</i>
<i>Oil of Turpentine</i>	<i>from it</i>
Testæ	Ostrea edulis
<i>Oyster Shells</i>	<i>The Shells</i>
Tiglii Oleum	Croton Tiglum
<i>Oil of Croton</i>	<i>The expressed Oil of</i>
<i>the Seeds</i>	
Tomentillæ Radix	Tomentilla officinalis
<i>Tomentil Root</i>	Smith, <i>Flor. Brit.</i>
	<i>The Root</i>
Toxicodendri Folia	Rhus Toxicodendron
<i>Sumach Leaves</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
Tragacantha	Astragalus verus
<i>Tragacanth</i>	Olivier, <i>Voyage dans</i>
	<i>l'Empire Ottoman</i>
	<i>The Gum</i>
Tussilago	Tussilago Farsara
<i>Coltsfoot</i>	
Valerianæ Radix	Valeriana officinalis
<i>Valerian Root</i>	<i>(wild)</i>
	<i>The Root</i>
Veratri Radix	Veratrum album
<i>White Hellebore Root</i>	<i>The Root</i>
Uimi Cortex	Ulmus campestris
<i>Elm Bark</i>	<i>The inner Bark</i>
Uvæ Passæ	Vitis vinifera
<i>Raisins</i>	<i>The dried Fruit</i>

Uvæ Ursi Folia	Arbutus Uva Ursi
<i>Leaves of the Wortleberry</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
Zincum	
<i>Zinc</i>	
Zingiberis Radix	Zingiber officinale
<i>Ginger Root</i>	Roscoe, <i>S. c. Lin. Trans.</i>
	<i>The Root.</i>



Preparations & Compounds.

ACIDA.

ACIDS.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED ACETIC ACID.

Take of Vinegar, a gallon;

Let the diluted acetic acid distil over, in a sand bath, from a glass retort, into a glass receiver kept cold; then the first pint being thrown away, keep the six succeeding distilled pints.

Note.—In this process, the dilute acetic acid is separated from the mucilage, colouring matter, &c. contained in the vinegar. The first pint that comes over principally consisting of water, is directed to be thrown away.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

BENZOIC ACID.

Take of Benzoin, a pound;

Put the benzoin into a glass vessel, placed in a sand bath, and having applied a heat of 300° , and gradually increased it, sublime until nothing more

rises: having folded that which has sublimed in bibulous paper, press it, that it may be separated from the oily part; then again sublime, not increasing the heat above 400° .

Note.—The application of a gentle heat to the benzoin, causes the benzoic acid to ascend in the form of vapour, and be condensed in the upper part of the vessel. A small quantity of empyreumatic oil is sublimed along with the acid, and discolours it; to separate this, it is pressed between folds of bibulous paper, and again sublimed.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

CITRIC ACID.

Take of Lemon Juice, a pint,

Prepared Chalk, an ounce, or as much as may be sufficient to saturate the juice,
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, nine fluidounces;

Add the chalk by degrees to the boiling lemon juice, and mix them; then pour off the liquor. Wash the citrate of lime which remains repeatedly with warm water; then dry it. Afterwards pour the diluted sulphuric acid upon the dried powder, and boil it for ten minutes. Press the liquor strongly through a linen cloth, and filter through paper; evaporate the filtered liquor with a gentle heat, so that, as it cools, crystals may form.

That the crystals may be pure, dissolve them a second and a third time in water, filter and evaporate each solution, and set it by.

Note.—On the addition of the chalk to the lemon juice, the citric acid contained in the latter unites with the

lime of the chalk, forming an insoluble citrate of lime, whilst the carbonic acid escapes. This citrate is repeatedly washed, to separate the greater part of the mucilage contained in the juice. On the addition of the sulphuric acid, an insoluble sulphate of lime is formed, and the citric acid remains dissolved in the water.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dried Muriate of Soda, two pounds,
Sulphuric Acid, by weight, twenty ounces,
Distilled Water, a pint and half;

First mix the acid with half a pint of water in a glass retort, and to these, when they shall have become cold, add the muriate of soda. Pour that which remains of the water into the receiver; then having fitted the retort, let the distilled muriatic acid pass into the water from a sand bath, the heat being gradually increased, until the retort becomes red.

The specific weight of muriatic acid is to the specific weight of distilled water as 1,160 to 1,000.

124 grains of the crystals of subcarbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of this acid.

Note. --Formerly it was usual to explain the theory of this process by saying that the sulphuric acid, from its superior affinity, aided by heat, unites with the soda, forming a supersulphate of soda; and the muriatic being set at liberty, distils over. According to Sir H. Davy, however, common salt is a compound of chlorine and sodium: when sulphuric acid is added to this, the water contained in the liquid acid is decom-

posed ; its oxygen unites with the sodium to form soda, with which the sulphuric acid forms supersulphate of soda : the chlorine of the salt being thus set at liberty, unites with the hydrogen of the water, and forms muriatic acid gas, which passing over and dissolving in the water of the receiver, forms liquid muriatic acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

NITRIC ACID.

Take of dried Nitrate of Potash,

Sulphuric Acid, of each, by weight, two pounds ;

Mix in a glass retort ; then let the nitric acid distil over from a sand bath, until a red vapour arises : having added one ounce of dry nitrate of potash, again let the acid distil in a similar manner.

The specific weight of nitric acid is to the specific weight of distilled water as 1,500 to 1,000.

212 grains of the crystals of subcarbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of this acid.

Note. - In this process the sulphuric acid unites with the potash, forming a supersulphate of potash, which remains in the retort, whilst the nitric acid being set at liberty, distils over, and is collected in the receiver.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED NITRIC ACID.

Take of Nitric Acid, a fluidounce,

Distilled Water, nine fluidounces ;

Mix.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.**DILUTED SULPHURIC ACID.**

**Take of Sulphuric Acid, a fluidounce and a half,
Distilled Water, fourteen fluidounces and
a half**

Add the acid gradually to the water, then mix.

Note.--The heat which is evolved in this process arises from the mixture of the acid and water becoming more dense.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.**TARTARIC ACID.**

**Take of Supertartrate of Potash, two pounds and
a half,**

Boiling Distilled Water, three gallons,

Prepared Chalk, a pound,

Sulphuric Acid, a pound;

Boil the supertartrate of potash in two gallons of the distilled water, and add gradually the prepared chalk, until bubbles are no longer excited. Set it by, that the tartrate of lime may subside; pour off the liquor, and wash the tartrate of lime repeatedly with distilled water, until it is void of taste; then pour upon it the sulphuric acid diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water, and set them by for twenty-four hours, stirring them occasionally. Strain the liquor, and evaporate it in a water-bath, so that crystals may form in it.

Note.--The lime of the chalk unites with the excess of acid in the supertartrate of potash, forming an inso-

luble tartrate of lime, whilst the carbonic acid of the chalk escapes: on adding sulphuric acid, sulphate of lime falls down, and the tartaric acid remains in solution.

ALKALIA ET EORUM SALES.

ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS.

SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Muriate of Ammonia, a pound,

Prepared Chalk dried, a pound and a half;

Rub them separately into powder; then mix them, and sublime, the heat being gradually raised till the retort becomes red.

Note.—There are two modes of explaining this decomposition. Formerly it was usual to say that a double decomposition is effected; muriate of lime, and carbonate of ammonia, being the result. Latterly, however, it is said, that the muriatic acid of the muriate is decomposed, its hydrogen unites with the oxygen of the lime to form water, which rising in vapour condenses with the carbonate of ammonia in the retort. The chlorine of the muriatic acid unites with the *calcium* (the base of the lime), forming chloride of calcium, which remains in the retort.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIA.

Take of Muriate of Ammonia, eight ounces,

Fresh Lime, six ounces,

Water, four pints;

Pour one pint of the water upon the lime, then cover the vessel, and set it by for a hour ; afterwards add the muriate of ammonia and the rest of the water previously heated, and again cover the vessel. Strain the liquor when cold ; then let twelve fluidounces of solution of ammonia distil into a receiver, the heat of which does not exceed 50° .

The specific weight of solution of ammonia is to the specific weight of distilled water, as 0,960 to 1,000.

Note.—The muriatic acid contained in the muriate of ammonia unites with the lime, forming muriate of lime ; on the application of heat, the liquor ammonia is distilled over, and condenses in the receiver.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two ounces,
Diluted Acetic Acid, four pints, or as
much as may be sufficient ;

Add the acid to the subcarbonate of ammonia,
until bubbles are no longer excited, and mix.

Note.—The acetic acid unites with the ammonia, and disengages the carbonic acid.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS.

SOLUTION OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, four ounces,
Distilled Water, a pint ;

Dissolve the subcarbonate of ammonia in the
water, and filter through paper.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

SOLUTION OF POTASH.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potash, a pound,
 Fresh Lime, half a pound,
 Boiling Distilled Water, a gallon;

Dissolve the potash in two pints of the water: add what remains of the water to the lime. Mix the hot liquors together; then set aside in a covered vessel, and, after they shall have become cold, strain the solution through a cotton bag.

If any dilute acid dropped in excite bubbles, it will be proper to add more lime, and to strain it again.

A pint of this solution ought to weigh sixteen ounces.

Note.—The lime attracts the carbonic acid of the subcarbonate, and is thereby converted into chalk, which is precipitated, while the pure potash remains in solution.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS.

SOLUTION OF SUBCARBONATE OF POTASH.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potash, a pound,
 Distilled Water, twelve fluidounces;

Dissolve the subcarbonate of potash in the water, and strain through paper.

POTASSA CUM CALCE.

POTASH WITH LIME.

Take of Solution of Potash, three pints,
 Fresh Lime, a pound;

Boil the solution of potash down to one pint; then add the lime slaked by water being poured on it, and mix them well together.

Note.—This is a mere mechanical mixture, having a proper consistency for application as a caustic.

POTASSA FUSA.

FUSED POTASH.

Take of Solution of Potash, a gallon;

Evaporate the water in a bright iron vessel over the fire, until the ebullition having ceased, the potash melts; pour it upon an iron plate into convenient forms.

Note.—We merely expel the water by evaporation, and by fusion reduce the potash into masses convenient for its application; unless this is done quickly, it attracts carbonic acid from the air.

POTASSÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF POTASH.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potash, a pound,

Strong Acetic Acid, two pints,

Boiling Distilled Water, two pints;

Add the acid first mixed with the water to the subcarbonate of potash, until bubbles are no longer excited, and strain. First evaporate the liquor in a water bath until ebullition shall have ceased. Then expose it to a heat gradually increased, and again evaporate, until a pellicle appears on the surface; having removed this pellicle, dry it on bibulous paper. Let the liquor be again and

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again evaporated, and remove and dry the pellicle in the same manner.

Note --The acetic acid unites to the potash, forming acetate of potash, the carbonic acid contained in the subcarbonate being set at liberty.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.

Take of Solution of Subcarbonate of Potash, a gallon;

Pass carbonic acid through the solution of subcarbonate of potash, in a proper vessel, to a perfect saturation, and strain. Let the strained liquor evaporate, so that crystals may form, taking care that its heat does not exceed 120°. Having poured off the clear liquor, dry them on bibulous paper.

Carbonic acid may be very easily obtained from white marble and diluted sulphuric acid.

Note. --By transmitting carbonic acid through a solution of subcarbonate of potash, the latter becomes fully saturated with carbonic acid, and is called carbonate of potash.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS.

SUBCARBONATE OF POTASH.

Take of Impure Potash in Powder, three pounds, Boiling Water, three pints and a half;

Dissolve the potash in the water, and filter; then pour the solution into a bright iron vessel, and evaporate the water with a gentle heat, that

the liquor may thicken; then, having withdrawn the fire, stir the liquor constantly with an iron rod, until the salt concretes into little grains.

Subcarbonate of potash may be prepared in the same manner from Tartar which has been previously burnt until it becomes ash-coloured.

Note.—This process is intended to separate the greater part of the foreign bodies with which the impure potash may be mixed, and to bring the potash to a state of dryness.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF POTASH.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of Nitric Acid, two pounds,
Boiling Water, two gallons;

Mix, that the salt may be dissolved, and add as much subcarbonate of potash as may be sufficient to saturate the acid. Then boil until a pellicle appears upon its surface, and after straining it, set it by, that crystals may form in it. Having poured off the liquor, dry them upon bibulous paper.

Note.—The salt which remains in the retort after the distillation of nitric acid, is a supersulphate of potash. The excess of acid, in this salt, is saturated by the potash of the subcarbonate; carbonic acid gas escaping.

POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS.

SUPERSULPHATE OF POTASH.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of Nitric Acid, two pounds,
Boiling Water, four pints;

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Mix so that the salt may be dissolved; and strain; then boil it down to one half, and set it by, that crystals may form in it. Having poured off the liquor, dry them upon bibulous paper.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF POTASH.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potash, sixteen ounces,
Supertartrate of Potash, three pounds,
Boiling Water, a gallon;

Dissolve the subcarbonate of potash in the water, and add the supertartrate of potash rubbed into powder, until bubbles are no longer excited; filter the solution through paper; then boil it until a pellicle appears upon its surface, and set it by, that crystals may form in it. Having poured off the liquor, dry them upon bibulous paper.

Note.—The potash of the subcarbonate saturates the excess of tartaric acid in the supertartrate, and the result is a neutral tartrate of potash: the effervescence is owing to the escape of the carbonic acid gas of the subcarbonate.

SODÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Soda, a pound,
Distilled Water, three pints;

Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in the distilled water. Then pass carbonic acid through the solution, in a proper vessel, to a perfect saturation; and set it by, that crystals may form. Dry the crystals, wrapped up and pressed in bibu-

lous paper. Evaporate the remaining liquor, that crystals may again form, taking care that the heat does not exceed 120° : press and dry these in the same manner.

Note.—Here, as in the preparation of carbonate of potash, the subcarbonate becomes fully saturated with carbonic acid, and is therefore a carbonate of soda.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS.

SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of Impure Soda, rubbed into powder, a pound,

Boiling Distilled Water, four pints;

Boil the soda in the water for half an hour, and strain; let it evaporate to two pints, and be set by, that crystals may form in it. Throw away the remaining liquor.

Note.—The foreign bodies contained in the common soda are separated by this process.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA.

DRYED SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Soda, a pound;

Apply a boiling heat to the subcarbonate of soda, in a bright iron vessel, until it is perfectly dry, and stir it constantly with an iron spatula. Lastly, reduce it to powder.

Note.—The heat employed expels a considerable portion of the water of crystallization from the subcarbonate.

SODÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF SODA.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of Muriatic Acid, two pounds, Boiling Water, two pints and a half;

Dissolve the salt in the water, then add gradually, as much subcarbonate of soda as is sufficient to saturate the acid; evaporate the solution until a pellicle appears upon its surface, and when it has filtered, set it by, that crystals may form. Having poured off the solution, dry them upon bibulous paper.

Note.---The excess of acid in the supersulphate is saturated by the soda of the subcarbonate, and the result is, a neutral sulphate of soda, while the carbonic acid escapes.

SODA TARTARIZATA.

TARTARIZED SODA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Soda, twenty ounces, Supertartrate of Potash, in powder, two pounds, Boiling water, ten pints;

Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in the water, and add gradually, the supertartrate of potash; filter the solution through paper; evaporate it until a pellicle appears upon its surface, and set it by that crystals may form in it. Having poured off the liquor, dry them upon bibulous paper.

Note.---The soda of the subcarbonate saturates the excess of acid in the supertartrate of potash, and

thus a triple salt is formed, properly called tartrate of potash and soda.

EARTHS AND THEIR SALTS.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.

DRIED ALUM.

Let the alum melt in an earthen vessel over the fire, then let the heat be increased until the ebullition shall have ceased.

Note. -- In this process the water of crystallization, contained in the alum, is driven off.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF ALUM.

Take of Alum,

Sulphate of Zinc, of each, half an ounce,
Boiling Water, two pints;

Dissolve the alum and sulphate of zinc together in the water, then filter through paper.

CALX.

LIME.

Take of White Marble, a pound;

Beat it into small pieces, and heat it in a crucible, with a very strong fire, for an hour, or until the carbonic acid is entirely expelled, so that dilute acetic acid added, shall excite no bubbles.

Note. -- In this process the carbonic acid contained in the marble is expelled.

CALX È TESTIS.**LIME FROM SHELLS.**

Lime may also be made in the same manner from shells.

LIQUOR CALCIS.**SOLUTION OF LIME.**

Take of Lime, half a pound,

Distilled Water, twelve pints;

Pour the water upon the lime, and shake them together; then immediately cover the vessel, and set it aside for three hours. Lastly, keep the liquor with the remaining lime, in glass-stopped vessels, and when it is used, take the clear solution.

Note.—This is a simple solution of lime in water.

CALCIS MURIAS.**MURIATE OF LIME.**

Take of the Salt which remains after the sublimation of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two pounds,

Water, a pint;

Mix, and filter through paper; let the solution evaporate until the salt becomes dry. Keep this in a well-stopped bottle.

Note.—The salt which remains after the sublimation of subcarbonate of ammonia is called by the College, muriate of lime; it is generally considered however to be chloride of calcium, to purify which is the intention of this process.

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS.

SOLUTION OF MURIATE OF LIME.

Take of Muriate of Lime, two ounces,
Distilled Water, three fluidounces;

Dissolve the muriate of lime in the water, then
filter through paper.

CRETA PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED CHALK.

Take of Chalk, a pound;

Add a little water to the chalk, and rub that a
subtile powder may be made. Throw this into a
large vessel filled with water; then shake them,
and a short time intervening, pour the supernatent
water as yet turbid into another vessel, and set
by, that the powder may subside. Lastly, hav-
ing poured off the water, dry the powder.

MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Magnesia, four ounces;

Heat it with a very strong fire for two hours,
or until dilute acetic acid being dropped into it,
shall excite no bubbles.

Note.----In this process the carbonic acid contained
in the subcarbonate of magnesia is driven off.

MAGNESIÆ SUBCARBONAS.

SUBCARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.

Take of Sulphate of Magnesia, a pound,

Subcarbonate of Potash, nine ounces,
Water, three gallons;

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Dissolve, separately, the subcarbonate of potash in three pints of water, and the sulphate of magnesia in five pints of the water, and strain; then add the remaining water to the solution of sulphate of magnesia, and boil; and while it boils add the former solution to it, constantly stirring with a spatula; afterwards strain it through linen. Lastly, wash the powder with boiling water poured on it, and dry it upon bibulous paper with a heat of 200°.

Note.—Here a double decomposition is effected: the sulphuric acid of the sulphate unites with the potash of the subcarbonate to form sulphate of potash, which remains in solution, while subcarbonate of magnesia is precipitated.

METALS AND THEIR SALTS.

PREPARATIONS of ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM. PRECIPITATED SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Sulphuret of Antimony, powdered, two pounds,
Solution of Potash, four pints,
Distilled Water, three pints,
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, as much as may be sufficient;

Mix together the sulphuret of antimony, solution of potash, and water, and boil with a gentle heat for three hours, constantly stirring, distilled water being occasionally added, so that it may always fill the same measure. Strain the solution immediately through a double linen cloth, and to this while hot, drop in gradually as much diluted sulphuric acid as is sufficient to throw down the powder; then wash away the sulphate of potash with warm water; dry the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and rub it into a fine powder.

Note.--When the potash and sulphuret of antimony are boiled together, the sulphur of the sulphuret unites with the potash, forming a sulphuret of potash; this immediately decomposes a portion of the water, the hydrogen of which unites with the sulphuret of potash, forming a sulphuretted hydro sulphuret of potash, which holds the antimony (which has been oxidized by the oxygen of the water) in solution. On the addition of sulphuric acid, sulphate of potash is formed in solution, sulphuretted hydrogen escapes, and the oxide of antimony is precipitated along with the sulphur and some sulphuretted hydrogen.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM.

TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

Take of Glass of Antimony, reduced into a fine powder,

Supertartrate of Potash, powdered, of each, a pound,

Boiling Distilled Water, a gallon;

Mix accurately the glass of antimony with the supertartrate of potash, and throw them gradually into boiling distilled water, constantly stirring

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with a spatula ; boil for a quarter of an hour, and set aside. Filter the solution when cold, and evaporate it that crystals may form.

Note.--Glass of antimony consists of oxide of antimony and sulphur, with some impurities. On boiling it with the supertartrate, the excess of acid in the latter combines with the oxide of antimony contained in the glass, and thus a triple salt is formed, called Tartrate of Antimony and Potash. The sulphur and some of the antimony contained in the glass are precipitated.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.

Take of Tartarized Antimony, a scruple,
Boiling distilled Water, eight fluidounces,
Rectified Spirit, two fluidounces ;

Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the boiling distilled water, then add the spirit to the solution when strained.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of Sulphuret of Antimony, powdered, a pound,
Hartshorn Shavings, two pounds ;

Mix, and throw into a wide crucible heated to whiteness, and stir them constantly until a visible vapour no longer ascends. Rub what remains into powder, and put it into a proper crucible : then apply heat, and gradually increase it, that it may be heated to whiteness for two hours. Rub the residuum into a very subtile powder.

Note.--In this process, the sulphur of the sulphuret and the animal matter of the hartshorn are expelled by the heat; at the same time, the antimony becomes oxidized by the air, and remains mechanically mixed with phosphate of lime, the other component part of the hartshorn.

PREPARATIONS of SILVER.

ARGENTI NITRAS.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Take of Silver, an ounce,

Nitric Acid, a fluidounce,

Distilled Water, two fluidounces;

Mix the nitric acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in these, on a sand bath; then gradually increase the heat, that the nitrate of silver may be dried. Melt this in a crucible, with a gentle heat, until the water being expelled, ebullition shall have ceased; then immediately pour it into convenient forms.

Note.--The nitric acid first oxidizes and then dissolves the silver, forming nitrate of silver, while nitrous gas is evolved. By heating it we expel the water.

PREPARATIONS of ARSENIC.

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM.

SUBLIMATED WHITE ARSENIC.

Rub white arsenic into powder; then put it into a crucible, and having applied heat, sublimate into another crucible placed over the former.

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Note.---This process is intended to purify the arsenic.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

Take of Sublimed White Arsenic, rubbed into a very subtile powder,
Subcarbonate of Potash from Tartar, of each, sixty-four grains,
Compound Spirit of Lavender, four fluidrachms,
Distilled Water, a pint;

Boil the white arsenic and subcarbonate of potash in the water, in a glass vessel, until all the arsenic is dissolved. Add the compound spirit of lavender to the solution when cold. Lastly, add as much distilled water to it as will accurately fill a pint measure.

Note.---The arsenious acid, commonly called white arsenic, combines with the potash of the subcarbonate, forming an arsenite of potash. The spirit of lavender is added as a colouring matter.

PREPARATIONS of BISMUTH.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

Take of Bismuth, an ounce,
Nitric Acid, a fluidounce and a half,
Distilled Water, three pints;

Mix six fluidrachms of the distilled water with the nitric acid, and dissolve the bismuth in these; then strain. Add what remains of the water to

the strained solution, and set it by that the powder may subside. Then, having poured off the supernatent fluid, wash the subnitrate of bismuth with distilled water, and dry it with a gentle heat, wrapped up in blotting paper.

Note.--The nitric acid first oxidizes and then dissolves the bismuth, forming a nitrate of bismuth; on the addition of the water, a subnitrate of bismuth is precipitated.

PREPARATIONS of COPPER.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM.

AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Sulphate of Copper, half an ounce,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, six drachms;

Rub them together in a glass mortar, until ebullition shall have ceased. Then dry the ammoniated copper with a gentle heat, wrapped up in bibulous paper.

Note.--The ammonia of the subcarbonate unites with part of the sulphuric acid of the sulphate; the carbonic acid escaping. The result is then subsulphate of copper and sulphate of ammonia.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Ammoniated Copper, a drachm,
Distilled Water, a pint;

Dissolve the ammoniated copper in the water, and filter through paper.

*PREPARATIONS of IRON.***FERRUM AMMONIATUM.****AMMONIATED IRON.****Take of Subcarbonate of Iron,****Muriatic Acid,****Muriate of Ammonia, of each, a pound;**

Pour the muriatic acid upon the subcarbonate of iron, and set by until bubbles are no longer excited. Filter the solution through paper, and boil it until all the moisture is expelled. Mix carefully what remains with the muriate of ammonia ; then, having subjected it immediately to a strong fire, sublime. Lastly, rub it into powder.

Note.--The muriatic acid unites with the iron, forming muriate of iron, while the carbonic acid escapes. When this is sublimed with the muriate of ammonia, a compound is formed, called here, the Ferrum Ammoniatum, and which consists of muriate of ammonia mixed with muriate of iron*.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS.**SUBCARBONATE OF IRON.****Take of Sulphate of Iron, eight ounces,****Subcarbonate of Soda, six ounces,****Boiling Water, a gallon ;**

Dissolve the sulphate of iron and subcarbonate of soda separately, in four pints of water ; then

* Probably *Bichloride of Iron.*

mix the solutions, and set by that the powder may subside; afterwards, having poured off the supernatent solution, wash the subcarbonate of iron with warm water, and dry it with a gentle heat, wrapped up in bibulous paper.

Note.--Here is a double decomposition; sulphate of soda is formed in solution, and subcarbonate of iron precipitated.

FERRI SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Iron,

Sulphuric Acid, of each by weight, eight ounces,

Water, four pints;

Mix the sulphuric acid with the water in a glass vessel, and, to these, add the iron; then, when bubbles have ceased to arise, filter the solution through paper, and evaporate it over the fire, so that as it cools, crystals may form. Having poured off the fluid, dry these upon bibulous paper.

Note.---In this process, part of the water is decomposed, the hydrogen of which escapes, while the oxygen oxidizes the iron, which is then dissolved by the sulphuric acid, forming sulphate of iron in solution.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM.

TARTARIZED IRON.

Take of Iron, a pound,

Supertartrate of Potash, powdered, two pounds,

Distilled Water, five pints, or as much as may be sufficient;

Rub the iron and supertartrate of potash together, and expose them to the air in an open glass vessel with a pint of water, for twenty days, stirring them daily, distilled water being occasionally added, that they may be always moist. Then boil in four pints of distilled water, for a quarter of an hour, and strain; evaporate the solution in a water bath until the tartarized iron shall be thoroughly dry. Rub it into powder, and keep it in a well-closed vessel.

Note.—The iron becomes oxidized by the air and water, and in this state is dissolved by the excess of acid in the supertartrate; it is then a tartrate of iron and potash.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI.

SOLUTION OF ALKALINE IRON.

Take of Iron, two drachms and a half,
Nitric Acid, two fluidounces,
Distilled Water, six fluidounces,
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potash, six
fluidounces;

Pour the acid and water, mixed together, upon the iron; then, when bubbles have ceased to arise, pour off the acid solution. Add this gradually, and at intervals, to the solution of subcarbonate of potash, occasionally shaking it until it has acquired a brownish-red colour, and no more bubbles are evolved. Lastly, set aside for six hours, and pour off the solution.

Note.—The nitric acid first oxidizes and then dissolves the iron, forming nitrate of iron. When the subcarbonate of potash is added, decomposition takes

place: nitrate of potash is formed in solution, and oxide of iron is at first precipitated, but is ultimately dissolved by part of the undecomposed subcarbonate of potash.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI.

TINCTURE OF AMMONIATED IRON.

Take of Ammoniated Iron, four ounces,

Proof Spirit, a pint;

Macerate, and filter.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS.

TINCTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON.

Take of Subcarbonate of Iron, half a pound,

Muriatic Acid, a pint,

Rectified Spirit, three pints;

Pour the acid upon the subcarbonate of iron in a glass vessel, and shake them occasionally for three days. Set it aside, that the fæces, if there be any, may subside; then pour off the solution, and add the spirit to it.

Note.—The muriatic acid unites with the iron, and forms muriate of iron, which is dissolved by the spirit. The carbonic acid of the subcarbonate flies off.

VINUM FERRI.

WINE OF IRON.

Take of Iron, a drachm,

Supertartrate of Potash, powdered, six drachms,

Distilled Water, two pints, or as much as may be sufficient,

Proof Spirit, twenty fluidounces;

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Rub the iron and supertartrate of potash together, and expose them in an open glass vessel, with a fluidounce of water, to the air for six weeks, stirring it daily with a spatula; distilled water being occasionally added, that they may be always moist. Then dry it with a gentle heat, rub it into powder, and mix it with thirty fluidounces of distilled water. Filter the solution, and add the spirit to it.

Note.—The iron becomes oxidized by the air and water, and is then dissolved by the excess of tartaric acid in the supertartrate of potash, forming a tartrate of iron and potash, which is then dissolved by the spirit and water.

PREPARATIONS of MERCURY.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA.

MERCURY WITH CHALK.

Take of Purified Mercury, by weight, three ounces,

Prepared Chalk, five ounces;

Rub them together until globules are no longer visible.

Note.—The mercury probably becomes oxidized by the air, and then mechanically mixes with the chalk.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDUM.

NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Purified Mercury, by weight, three pounds,

Nitric Acid, by weight, a pound and a half,

Distilled Water, two pints;

Mix in a glass vessel, and boil until the mercury is dissolved, and, the water being evaporated, a white mass remains. Rub this into powder, and put into another very shallow vessel; then apply a gentle heat, and increase it gradually until red vapour shall cease to arise.

Note.--The nitric acid first oxidizes and then unites with the mercury, forming nitrate of mercury. When this is exposed to a very strong heat, nearly all the nitric acid is expelled, leaving the oxide of mercury mixed with a little nitrate which has escaped decomposition.

HYDRARGYRUM OXYDUM CINEREUM.

GREY OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Submuriate of Mercury, an ounce,

Lime Water, a gallon;

Boil the submuriate of mercury in the lime water, constantly stirring, until the grey oxide of mercury subsides. Wash this with distilled water, then dry it.

Note.--If we consider calomel as a submuriate of mercury, the following is the decomposition which takes place in the above process:--The muriatic acid of the submuriate unites with the lime, forming muri-

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ate of lime, and the oxide of mercury is precipitated. According to Sir H. Davy, however, calomel is a chloride of mercury; and on the addition of lime water, a portion of the water is decomposed, the hydrogen of which, combining with the chlorine of the calomel, forms muriatic acid, with which the lime forms muriate of lime; the oxygen of the water oxidizes the mercury, which is then precipitated.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM. RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Purified Mercury, by weight, a pound;

Put the mercury into a tall glass vessel which has a narrow mouth and broad bottom. Apply a heat of 600° to this vessel, unclosed, until the mercury is converted into red scales; then rub them into a very fine powder.

Note.--The application of heat enables the mercury to combine with the oxygen of the air, and to be converted into the red or per-oxide of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS. OXYMURIAE OF MERCURY.

Take of Purified Mercury, by weight, two pounds,

**Sulphuric Acid, by weight, thirty ounces,
Dried Muriate of Soda, four pounds;**

Boil the mercury with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel until the sulphate of mercury becomes dry; rub this, when it is cold, with the muriate of soda in an earthen mortar; then sublime it in a glass cucurbit, the heat being gradually increased.

Note.--The sulphuric acid first oxidizes and then unites with the mercury, forming sulphate of mercury, sulphureous acid gas being given off. When this is mixed with common salt, a double decomposition is effected, which has been explained in two ways:--Those who consider common salt as muriate of soda, explain it thus: The sulphuric acid of the sulphate unites with the soda of the muriate, and forms sulphate of soda; the muriatic acid of the muriate then unites to the oxide of mercury, forming oxymuriate of mercury. According to Sir H. Davy, common salt is composed of chlorine and sodium: when this is mixed with the sulphate, the oxygen of the latter unites with the sodium, forming soda, with which the sulphuric acid forms sulphate of soda: the chlorine of the chloride then unites with the mercury, forming a chloride of mercury; but, as it contains two portions of chlorine, it is called a bichloride.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS.

SOLUTION OF OXYMURIATE OF MERCURY.

**Take of Oxymuriate of Mercury, eight grains,
Distilled Water, fifteen fluidounces,
Rectified Spirit, a fluidounce;**

Dissolve the oymuriate of mercury in the distilled water, and add the spirit to it.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM.

WHITE PRECIPITATED MERCURY.

**Take of Oxymuriate of Mercury, half a pound,
Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces,
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potash, half
a pound,
Distilled Water, four pints;**

First dissolve the muriate of ammonia, then

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the oxymuriate of mercury, in the distilled water, and to these add the solution of subcarbonate of potash. Wash the precipitated powder until it is void of taste, then dry it.

Note.—When the corrosive sublimate* and muriate of ammonia are mixed, a triple salt is formed, called muriate of ammonia and mercury : on the addition of the potash, this unites to a portion of the muriatic acid of the muriate, forming muriate of potash, while carbonic acid escapes. By this means, the muriate of ammonia and mercury is reduced to the state of a submuriate of ammonia and mercury, which is precipitated.

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM. PURIFIED MERCURY.

Pour mercury into an iron retort, and heat being applied, let the purified mercury distil.

Note.—By this process the mercury is separated from any foreign substances with which it may be mixed.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. SUBMURIATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Purified Mercury, by weight, four pounds, Sulphuric Acid, by weight, thirty ounces, Muriate of Soda, a pound and a half, Muriate of Ammonia, eight ounces;

Boil two pounds of the mercury, with the sulphuric acid, in a glass vessel, until the sulphate of mercury is dry ; triturate this when cold with two

* This is a bichloride of mercury.

pounds of the mercury in an earthen mortar, that they may be thoroughly mixed. Then add the muriate of soda, and rub them together until globules are no longer visible, afterwards sublime. Reduce the sublimed matter into a very fine powder, pass it through a sieve, and mix it carefully with the muriate of ammonia previously dissolved in a gallon of boiling distilled water. Set it by that the powder may subside. Pour off the solution, and wash the powder frequently with boiling distilled water, until solution of ammonia, dropped into it, precipitates nothing. Lastly, let it be reduced to a very fine powder, in the same manner as that which we have directed for prepared chalk.

Note....—The sulphuric acid first oxidizes and then unites to the mercury, forming sulphate of mercury ; when this is sublimed with chloride of sodium (common salt), the oxygen of the sulphate unites to the sodium of the salt, forming soda, with which sulphuric acid forms sulphate of soda : the chlorine of the chloride combines with the mercury to form chloride of mercury or calomel.

The calomel is directed to be washed with the solution of muriate of ammonia ; this dissolves any corrosive sublimate which may have been formed in the preparation. The solution of ammonia is used as a test to know when we have got rid of all the corrosive sublimate.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM. BLACK SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

**Take of Purified Mercury, by weight, a pound,
Sublimed Sulphur, a pound ;**

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Rub them together until globules are no longer visible.

Note.—Chemists do not agree as to the nature of this preparation; most probably the mercury becomes mechanically mixed with the sulphur.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

Take of Purified Mercury, by weight, forty ounces,

Sublimed Sulphur, eight ounces;

Mix the mercury with the melted sulphur over the fire, and as soon as the mass begins to swell, remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it strongly to prevent inflammation; then rub the mass to powder, and sublimate it.

Note.—The sulphur is supposed to combine with the mercury by the acid of caloric, forming a dento-sulphuret of mercury.

PREPARATIONS of LEAD.

PLUMBI ACETAS.

ACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Subcarbonate of Lead, a pound,

Strong Acetic Acid, a pint,

Boiling Distilled Water, a pint and a half;

Mix the acid with the water; add gradually, the subcarbonate of lead to them, and boil until the acid is saturated; then filter through paper,

and having evaporated the water until a pellicle appears, set aside, that crystals may form. Having poured off the fluid, dry these on bibulous paper.

Note ... The acetic acid combines with the oxide of lead, and the carbonic acid escapes.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds,
Diluted Acetic Acid, a gallon;

Mix, and boil down to six pints, constantly stirring; then set by that the fæces may subside, and strain.

Note ... The acetic acid combines with the oxide of lead, but not in a sufficient quantity to saturate it.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS.

DILUTED SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of the Solution of Subacetate of Lead, a fluidrachm,

Distilled Water, a pint,
Proof Spirit, a fluidrachm;

Mix.

PREPARATIONS of ZINC.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED CALAMINE.

Heat the calamine, then powder it; afterwards let it be made into a very fine powder, in the

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same manner in which we ordered chalk to be prepared.

ZINCI OXYDUM.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Take of Sulphate of Zinc, a pound,

Solution of Ammonia, a pint, or as much as may be sufficient,

Distilled Water, a pint;

Dissolve the sulphate of zinc in the distilled water, and add as much solution of ammonia as may be sufficient to precipitate the oxide of zinc entirely. Having poured off the fluid, wash the powder with distilled water, and dry it in a sand bath.

Note.---On the addition of the ammonia to the sulphate of zinc, sulphate of ammonia is formed in solution, and the oxide of zinc is precipitated.

ZINCI SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Take of Sulphate of Zinc, in small pieces, four ounces,

Sulphuric Acid, by weight, six ounces,

Distilled Water, four pints;

Mix in a glass vessel, and, the effervescence having ceased, filter the solution through paper; then boil down until a pellicle appears, and set aside that crystals may form.

Note.---The water is decomposed; its oxygen oxidizes the zinc which is then dissolved by the acid, forming sulphate of zinc: the hydrogen of the water escapes.

PREPARATIONS *of SULPHUR.*

OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED OIL.

Take of Sulphur, washed, two ounces,
Olive Oil, a pint;

Add the sulphur gradually to the oil in a large iron vessel made hot, and stir them constantly with a spatula until they unite.

Note.—This is a solution of sulphur in oil.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF POTASH.

Take of Sulphur, washed, an ounce,
Subcarbonate of Potash, two ounces;

Rub them together, and place them on the fire in a covered crucible until they unite.

Note.—According to Dr. Thomson, the sulphur unites to the potash, forming sulphuret of potash, and the carbonic acid escapes. But according to Mr. Phillips, this compound is a sulphuret of potassium mixed with a little sulphate of potash.

SULPHUR LOTUM.

WASHED SULPHUR.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur, a pound;

Pour boiling water upon it, so that if there is any acid it may entirely be washed away; then dry it.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur, a pound,
Fresh Lime, two pounds,
Water, four gallons;

Boil the sulphur and lime together in the water; then filter the solution through paper, and drop into it as much muriatic acid as may be sufficient to throw down the sulphur. Lastly, wash this repeatedly with water, until it becomes tasteless.

Note.—When the sulphur and lime are boiled together, they unite, forming a sulphuret of lime; this immediately decomposes the water, the hydrogen of which unites with the sulphuret to form an hydroguretted sulphuret of lime which remains in solution. The oxygen of the water acidifies part of the sulphur, and this acid, combining with a portion of the lime, forms an insoluble sulphate of lime.

When the muriatic acid is added to this hydroguretted sulphuret of lime, muriate of lime is formed in solution, sulphuretted hydrogen escapes, and the sulphur is precipitated combined with a portion of water.

VEGETABILIA.

VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES are to be collected, from the places and soil where they grow spontaneously,

in dry weather, when they are neither wet from rain nor dew. They are to be collected annually, and those which have been kept longer than a year are to be thrown away.

ROOTS are commonly to be dug up before the stalks or leaves shoot forth.

BARKS ought to be collected at that season when they can be most easily separated from the wood.

LEAVES are to be gathered after the flowers are blown, and before the seeds are ripe.

FLOWERS are to be gathered as soon as they are blown.

SEEDS are to be collected as soon as they are ripe, and before they begin to fall from the plant. They should be kept in their own proper seed vessels.

VEGETABILIA PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES.

Vegetables, soon after they are gathered, excepting those which are to be used fresh, should be lightly spread, and dried as quickly as possible by the aid of so gentle a heat, that their colour may remain unchanged. They should then be kept in places or convenient vessels, excluded entirely from light and moisture.

Lay up those ROOTS, which we have directed to be kept fresh, in dry sand. Cut the SQUILL

Root, before it is dried, into thin transverse slices, previously peeling off the dry external coats.

Place PULPY FRUITS, if unripe, or if too ripe and dry, in a moist place to soften; then press the pulp through a hair sieve; boil it afterwards over a slow fire, frequently stirring it; lastly, evaporate the water by the aid of a water-bath, until the pulp has acquired a proper consistence.

Pour boiling water upon the bruised CASSIA PODS, so that the pulp may be washed out; press this first through a very coarse sieve, and afterwards through a hair one; then evaporate the water by the aid of a water-bath until the pulp acquires a proper consistence.

Of fruits that are ripe and fresh, press the pulp or juice through a sieve without boiling.

GUMMI RESINÆ. GUM-RESINS.

Separate OPIUM most carefully from all extraneous substances, especially from those which are external. Let opium be kept SOFT, fit to form pills; and HARD, by drying it with the aid of a water-bath, so that it may be reduced to powder.

Those Gum-Resins are to be accounted the

best which can be chosen so perfect as to require no further purification. If however they appear to be impure, boil them in water until they soften, and squeeze them in a press through a hempen cloth; then set them by, that the resinous part may subside. Pour off the supernatant liquor, evaporate it by the aid of a water-bath, and, towards the end of the evaporation, mix intimately the resinous part with the gummy.

The Gum-Resins which melt easily may be purified by putting them into an ox bladder, and keeping them in boiling water until they become soft enough to be separated from their impurities by pressing them through a hempen cloth.

Dissolve STORAX BALSAM in rectified spirit, and strain the solution; then let the spirit distil over by the aid of a gentle heat until the balsam has acquired a proper consistence.

OLEA EXPRESSA.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM.

OIL OF ALMONDS.

Macerate either sweet or bitter almonds in cold water for twelve hours, and bruise them; then, without using heat, express the oil.

OLEUM LINI.

LINSEED OIL.

Bruise the linseed; then, without using heat, express the oil.

OLEUM RICINI.

CASTOR OIL.

Having taken off the outer coat of castor seeds, bruise them; and then, without using heat, express the oil.

OLEA DESTILLATA.

DISTILLED OILS.

OLEUM ANISI.

ANTHEMIDIS.

CARUI.

JUNIPERI.

LAVENDULÆ.

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.

ORIGANI.

PIMENTÆ.

PULEGII.

ROSMARINI.

OIL OF ANISE.

CHAMOMILE.

CARAWAY.

JUNIPER.

LAVENDER.

PEPPERMINT.

SPEARMINT.

MARJORAM.

PIMENTA.

PENNYROYAL.

ROSEMARY.

The seeds of *Anise* and *Caraway*, the flowers of *Chamomile* and *Lavender*, the berries of *Juniper*

and *Pimenta*, the tops of *Rosemary*, and the fresh herbaceous parts of the rest, are to be employed.

Put any quantity of these into an alembic, and pour upon them as much water as will cover them, then let the oil distil over into a large refrigeratory.

Let the water which distils over with the oils of *Caraway*, *Peppermint*, *Spearmint*, *Pimenta*, and *Pennyroyal*, be kept for use.

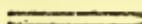
OLEUM SUCCINI.**OIL OF AMBER.**

Put amber into an alembic, so that by the aid of a sand-bath, heated gradually, an acid liquor, the oil, and a salt impregnated with the oil, may distil from it; then let the oil be twice re-distilled.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.**RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.**

Take of Oil of Turpentine, a pint,
Water, four pints;

Let the oil distil over.



AQUÆ DESTILLATÆ. DISTILLED WATERS.

AQUA DESTILLATA. DISTILLED WATER.

Take of Water, ten gallons;

First distil four pints; throw these away, and then distil four gallons. Keep distilled water in a glass bottle.

To every gallon of the following waters, add five fluidounces of proof spirit for the purpose of preserving them.

AQUA ANETHI. DILL WATER.

Take of Dill Seeds, bruised, a pound;

Pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon distil over.

AQUA CARUI. CARAWAY WATER.

Take of Caraway Seeds, bruised, a pound;

Pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon distil over.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

CINNAMON WATER.

Take of Cinnamon Bark, bruised, a pound, or
Oil of Cinnamon, by weight, five scruples;

Pour so much water upon the oil, or upon the bark, macerated in water for twenty-four hours, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon distil over.

AQUA FENICULI.

FENNEL WATER.

Take of Fennel Seeds, bruised, a pound;

Pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon distil over.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

PEPPERMINT WATER.

Take of Peppermint, dried*, a pound and a half, or
Oil of Peppermint, by weight, three drachms;

Pour upon the herb, or on the oil, so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon distil over.

* When the fresh herb is employed, double the weight is to be used.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.

SPEARMINT WATER.

Take of Spearmint, dried*, a pound and a half, or
 Oil of Spearmint, by weight, three
 drachms;

Pour upon the herb, or on the oil, so much wa-
 ter, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quan-
 tity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one
 gallon distil over.

AQUA PIMENTÆ.

PIMENTA WATER.

Take of the Berries of Pimenta, bruised, half a
 pound,
 Water, a pint;

Macerate the berries in water for twenty-four
 hours; then add to them so much water, that, af-
 ter the distillation, a sufficient quantity may re-
 main to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon dis-
 til over.

AQUA PULEGII.

PENNYROYAL WATER.

Take of Pennyroyal, dried*, a pound and a half, or
 Oil of Pennyroyal, by weight, three
 drachms;

Pour upon the herb, or on the oil, so much wa-

* When the fresh herb is employed, double the weight is to be used.

ter, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon distil over.

AQUA ROSÆ.**ROSE WATER.**

Take of the Petals of the Damask Rose, eight pounds;

Pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon distil over.

INFUSA.**INFUSIONS.****INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS.****INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.**

Take of Chamomile Flowers, two drachms,
Boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel,
and strain.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM.**COMPOUND INFUSION OF HORSE-RADISH.**

Take of Fresh Horse-radish Root sliced,
Mustard Seeds bruised, of each an ounce,
Compound Spirit of Horse-radish, a fluid-
ounce,
Boiling Water, a pint;

Macerate the root in water for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain; then add the compound spirit of horse-radish.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of Orange-peel dried, two drachms,
 Lemon-peel fresh, a drachm,
 Cloves bruised, half a drachm,
 Boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for a quarter of an hour in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ.

INFUSION OF CALUMBA.

Take of Calumba sliced, two drachms,
 Boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for two hours in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM.

INFUSION OF CLOVES.

Take of Cloves bruised, a drachm,
 Boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for two hours in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cascarilla Bark bruised, half an ounce,
 Boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for two hours in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CATECHU.

Take of Extract of Catechu, two drachms and a half,

Cinnamon Bark bruised, half a drachm,
Boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for an hour in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ.

INFUSION OF CINCHONA BARK.

Take of Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark, half an ounce,

Boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for two hours in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ.

INFUSION OF CUSPRIA.

Take of Cusparia Bark bruised, two drachms,
Boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for two hours in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS.**INFUSION OF FOXGLOVE.**

**Take of Foxglove Leaves dried, a drachm,
Spirit of Cinnamon, half a fluidounce,
Boiling Water, half a pint;
Macerate for four hours in a slightly covered
vessel, and strain; then add the spirit.**

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.**COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.**

**Take of Gentian Root sliced,
Orange-peel dried, of each a drachm,
Lemon-peel fresh, two drachms,
Boiling Water, twelve fluidounces;
Macerate for an hour in a slightly covered ves-
sel, and strain.**

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM.**COMPOUND INFUSION OF LINSEED.**

**Take of Linseed bruised, an ounce,
Liquorice Root sliced, half an ounce,
Boiling Water, two pints;
Macerate for four hours near the fire in a
slightly covered vessel, and strain.**

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ.**INFUSION OF QUASSIA.**

**Take of Quassia Wood sliced, a scruple,
Boiling Water, half a pint;**

Macerate for two hours in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM RHEI.**INFUSION OF RHUBARB.**

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced, a drachm,
Boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for two hours in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM.**COMPOUND INFUSION OF ROSES.**

Take of the Petals of the Red Rose dried, half an ounce,

Diluted Sulphuric Acid, three fluidrachms,
Double refined Sugar, an ounce and a half,
Boiling Water, two pints and a half;

Pour the water upon the rose petals in a glass vessel; then mix in the acid, and macerate for half an hour. Lastly, strain the liquor, and add the sugar to it.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM.**COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENNA.**

Take of Senna Leaves, an ounce and a half,
Ginger Root sliced, a drachm,
Boiling Water, a pint;

Macerate for an hour in a slightly covered vessel, and strain the liquor.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ.**INFUSION OF SIMAROUBA.**

**Take of Simarouba Bark bruised, half a drachm,
Boiling Water, half a pint;**

**Macerate for two hours in a slightly covered
vessel, and strain.**

INFUSUM TABACI.**INFUSION OF TOBACCO.**

**Take of Tobacco Leaves, a drachm,
Boiling Water, a pint;**

**Macerate for an hour in a slightly covered ves-
sel, and strain.**

MUCILAGINES.**MUCILAGES.****MUCILAGO ACACIÆ.****MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.**

**Take of Acacia Gum (Gum Arabic) in powder,
four ounces,
Boiling Water, half a pint;**

**The water being gradually added to the gum,
rub until it may be changed into a mucilage.**

MUCILAGO AMYLI.**MUCILAGE OF STARCH.**

**Take of Starch, three drachms,
Water, a pint;**

Rub the starch, with the water gradually added,
until it may be changed into a mucilage.

DECOCTA.**DECOCTIONS.****DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM.****COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES.**

**Take of Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce,
Subcarbonate of Potash, two scruples,
Extract of Spiked Aloe in powder,
Myrrh in powder,
Saffron, of each a drachm,
Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, four
fluidounces,
Water, a pint;**

Boil the liquorice, the subcarbonate of potash,
the aloes, the myrrh, and the saffron, down with
the water to twelve fluidounces, and strain; then
add the compound spirit of cardamoms.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ.**DECOCTION OF CINCHONA BARK.**

**Take of Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark bruised, an ounce,
Water, a pint;**

Boil for ten minutes in a slightly covered vessel, and strain the liquor while it is hot.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ.**DECOCTION OF QUINCE SEEDS.**

**Take of Quince Seeds, two drachms,
Water, a pint;**

Boil over a slow fire for ten minutes; then strain.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ.**DECOCTION OF WOODY NIGHTSHADE.**

**Take of Woody Nightshade Stalks, sliced, an ounce,
Water, a pint and a half;**

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.**DECOCTION OF BARLEY.**

**Take of Pearl Barley, two ounces,
Water, four pints and a half;**

- First wash away with cold water any foreign matter adhering to the barley; then, having poured

upon it half a pint of the water, boil for a few minutes. Having thrown away this water, pour the rest, first made hot, upon the barley; then boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.**COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.**

Take of Decoction of Barley, two pints,
Figs sliced, two ounces,
Liquorice Root sliced and bruised, half
an ounce,
Raisins stoned, two ounces,
Water, a pint;

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS.**DECOCTION OF LIVERWORT.**

Take of Liverwort, an ounce,
Water, a pint and a half;
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM.**COMPOUND DECOCTION OF MALLOW.**

Take of Mallow dried, an ounce,
Chamomile Flowers dried, half an ounce,
Water, a pint;
Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS.**- DECOCTION OF POPPY.**

Take of White Poppy Capsules bruised, four
ounces,
Water, four pints;
Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS.**DECOCTION OF OAK BARK.**

Take of Oak Bark, an ounce,
Water, two pints;
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.**DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.**

Take of Sarsaparilla Root sliced, four ounces,
Boiling Water, four pints;

Macerate for four hours in a slightly covered
vessel, near the fire; then take out the sarsapa-
rilla and bruise it. When bruised, put it again
into the liquor, and macerate it in the same man-
ner for two hours more; then boil it down to two
pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM.**COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.**

Take of Decoction of Sarsaparilla boiling, four pints,

Sassafras Root sliced,

Guaiacum Wood Shavings,

Liquorice Root bruised, of each an ounce,

Mezereon Root Bark, three drachms;

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ.**DECOCTION OF SENEGA.**

Take of Senega Root, an ounce,

Water, two pints;

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM ULCMI.**DECOCTION OF ELM BARK.**

Take of Fresh Elm Bark bruised, four ounces,

Water, four pints;

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM VERATRI.**DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.**

Take of White Hellebore Root in powder, an ounce,

Water, two pints,

Rectified Spirit, two fluidounces;

Boil the hellebore root in the water down to a pint, and strain ; then, when it shall have become cold, add the spirit.

EXTRACTA.

EXTRACTS.

IN preparing all the extracts, evaporate the water as quickly as possible, in a broad shallow dish in a water-bath, until a consistence proper for forming pills may be acquired ; and towards the end of the evaporation constantly stir them with a spatula.

Sprinkle upon all the softer extracts a small quantity of rectified spirit.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI.

EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

Take of Aconite Leaves fresh, a pound ;

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water upon them ; then press out the juice, and evaporate it uncleansed, until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM ALOES PURIFICATUM.**PURIFIED EXTRACT OF ALOES.**

Take of Extract of spiked Aloë in powder, a pound,
Boiling Water, a gallon;

Macerate for three days with the aid of a gentle heat; then strain and set the strained liquor by, so that the dregs may subside. Pour off the clear solution, and evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS.**EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE.**

Take of Chamomile Flowers dried, a pound,
Water, a gallon;

Boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot; then evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.**EXTRACT OF DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.**

Take of Deadly Nightshade Leaves fresh, a pound; Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water upon them; then press out the juice, and evaporate it uncleansed until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA BARK.

Take of Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark bruised, a
pound,
Water, a gallon;

Boil down to six pints, and strain the liquor
while it is hot. In the same manner boil four
times in the like quantity of water, and strain.
Lastly, having mixed all the decoctions together,
evaporate until it acquires a proper consistence.

This extract should be kept SOFT, fit to form
pills; and HARD, so that it may be reduced to
powder.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM.

RESINOUS EXTRACT OF CINCHONA BARK.

Take of Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark bruised,
two pounds,
Rectified Spirit, a gallon;

Macerate for four days, and strain. Distil
this tincture with a water-bath, until it has ac-
quired a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.

EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Take of Colocynth Pulp, a pound,
Water, a gallon;

Boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor
while it is hot; then evaporate it until it acquires
a proper consistence.

**EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS
COMPOSITUM.****COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.**

Take of Colocynth Pulp sliced, six ounces,
Extract of spiked Aloë in powder, twelve
ounces,
Scammony Gum-resin in powder, four
ounces,
Cardamom Seeds in powder, an ounce,
Hard Soap, three ounces,
Proof Spirit, a gallon;

Macerate the colocynth pulp in the spirit for
four days with a gentle heat; strain the liquor,
and add to it the aloes, the scammony, and the
soap; then evaporate the spirit until the extract
acquires a proper consistence, and towards the
end mix in the cardamom seeds.

EXTRACTUM CONII.**EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK.**

Take of Fresh Hemlock Leaves, a pound;

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling a
little water upon them; then press out the juice,
and evaporate it uncleansed, until it acquires a
proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII.**EXTRACT OF ELATERIUM.**

Slice ripe wild cucumbers; express the juice

very gently, and strain it through a very fine hair sieve into a glass vessel; then set it by for some hours, until the thicker part has subsided. Having poured away the thinner supernatant part, dry the thicker part with a gentle heat.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

**Take of Gentian Root sliced, a pound,
Boiling Water, a gallon;**

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil down to four pints: strain the liquor while it is hot, and evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

**Take of Liquorice Root sliced, a pound,
Boiling Water, a gallon;**

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot; lastly, evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

**Take of Logwood in powder, a pound,
Boiling Water, a gallon;**

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil

down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot; lastly, evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI.**EXTRACT OF HOPS.**

Take of Hops, four ounces,
Boiling Water, a gallon;

Boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot; then evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI.**EXTRACT OF HENBANE.**

Take of Fresh Henbane Leaves, a pound;

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water upon them; then press out the juice, and evaporate it, uncleansed, until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.**EXTRACT OF JALAP.**

Take of Jalap Root in powder, a pound,
Rectified Spirit, four pints,
Water, a gallon;

Macerate the jalap root in the spirit for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residue in the water down to two pints; then strain the tincture and the decoction separately, and let

the former be distilled, and the latter evaporated until each begins to grow thick. Lastly, mix the extract with the resin, and evaporate the mixture until it acquires a proper consistence.

This extract should be kept soft, fit to form pills; and hard, so that it may be reduced to powder.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ.

EXTRACT OF LETTUCE.

Take of Fresh Lettuce Leaves, a pound;

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water upon them; then press out the juice, and evaporate it, uncleansed, until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM OPII.

EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Take of Opium sliced, sixteen ounces,

Water, a gallon;

Add a small quantity of the water to the opium, and macerate for twelve hours, that it may become soft; then, having added by degrees the rest of the water, rub them well together, that they may be intimately mixed. Set the mixture by, that the dregs may subside; then strain the liquor, and evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS.**EXTRACT OF POPPY.**

Take of Poppy Capsules bruised (the seeds being removed), a pound,
Boiling Water, a gallon;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot. Lastly, evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM RHEI.**EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.**

Take of Rhubarb Root in powder, a pound,
Proof Spirit, a pint,
Water, seven pints;

Macerate for four days with a gentle heat; then strain and set by, that the dregs may subside. Pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.**EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.**

Take of Sarsaparilla Root sliced, a pound,
Boiling Water, a gallon;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot; lastly, evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII.**EXTRACT OF THORN-APPLE.**

Take of Thorn-apple Seeds, a pound,
Boiling Water, a gallon;

Macerate for four hours in a slightly covered vessel near the fire; then take out the seeds, and, having bruised them in a stone mortar, put them again into the liquor; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot. Lastly, evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI.**EXTRACT OF DANDELION.**

Take of Dandelion Root fresh and bruised, a pound,
Boiling Water, a gallon;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot; lastly, evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

MISTURÆ.

MIXTURES.

MISTURA AMMONIACI.

MIXTURE OF GUM AMMONIAC.

Take of Gum Ammoniac, two drachms,
Water, half a pint;

Rub the gum ammoniac, with the water gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM.

ALMOND MIXTURE.

Take of Almond Confection, two ounces,
Distilled Water, a pint;

Add the water gradually to the almond confection, while rubbing it, until they are thoroughly mixed; then strain.

MISTURA ASSAFETIDÆ.

MIXTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.

Take of Assafœtida, two drachms,
Water, half a pint;

Rub the assafœtida, with the water added gradually, until they are thoroughly mixed.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ.

CAMPHOR MIXTURE.

Take of Camphor, half a drachm,
 Rectified Spirit, ten minims,
 Water, a pint;

First rub the camphor with the spirit, then with
 the water dropped in gradually, and strain the
 liquor.

MISTURA CORNU USTI.

MIXTURE OF CALCINED HARTSHORN.

Take of Calcined Hartshorn, two ounces,
 Gum Arabic in powder, an ounce,
 Water, three pints;

Boil down to two pints, constantly stirring, and
 strain.

MISTURA CRETÆ.

CHALK MIXTURE.

Take of Prepared Chalk, half an ounce,
 Refined Sugar, three drachms,
 Gum Arabic, in powder, half an ounce,
 Water, a pint;

Mix.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA.**COMPOUND MIXTURE OF IRON.**

Take of Myrrh, in powder, a drachm,

Subcarbonate of Potash, twenty five grains,

Rose Water, seven ounces and a half,

Sulphate of Iron, in powder, a scruple,

Spirit of Nutmeg, half a fluidounce,

Refined Sugar, a drachm;

Rub the myrrh well with the spirit of nutmeg, and the subcarbonate of potash; and to these, whilst rubbing, add first the rose water with the sugar, and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Put the mixture immediately into a proper glass bottle, and stop it close.

Note.--Here is a double decomposition; the sulphuric acid unites with the potash, forming sulphate of potash, and the carbonic acid to the iron, forming carbonate of iron, which is kept suspended in the mixture by the myrrh.

MISTURA GUAIACUM.**MIXTURE OF GUAIACUM.**

Take of Guaiacum Gum-resin, a drachm and a half,

Refined Sugar, two drachms,

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two fluidrachms,

Cinnamon Water, eight fluidounces;

Rub the guaiacum with the sugar, then with the mucilage, and to these, whilst rubbing, add by degrees the cinnamon water.

MISTURA MOSCHI.**MUSK MIXTURE.****Take of Musk,****Gum Arabic, in powder,****Refined Sugar, of each a drachm,****Rose Water, six fluidounces;**

Rub the musk with the sugar, then with the gum, gradually dropping in the rose water.

SPIRITUS.**SPIRITS.****ALCOHOL.****ALCOHOL.****Take of Rectified Spirit, a gallon,****Subcarbonate of Potash, three pounds;**

Add a pound of the subcarbonate of potash, previously heated to 300° , to the spirit, and macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring them; then, having poured off the spirit, add to it the rest of the subcarbonate of potash heated to the same degree. Lastly, with the aid of a water-bath, let the alcohol distil over, which is to be kept in a stoppered bottle.

The specific gravity of alcohol is to the specific gravity of distilled water, as .815 to 1.000.

Note. --The subcarbonate of potash attracts the water, and prevents it rising during the distillation of the alcohol.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.**SPRIT OF AMMONIA.**

Take of Proof Spirit, three pints,
Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces,
Subcarbonate of Potash, six ounces;

Mix, and with the aid of a slow fire, let a pint and a half distil over into a receiver constantly kept cold.

Note. --There is here, also, a double decomposition, muriate of potash and subcarbonate of ammonia being formed; the latter is volatilized, and dissolves in the spirit.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.**AROMATIC SPRIT OF AMMONIA.**

Take of Cinnamon Bark, bruised,
Cloves, bruised, of each two drachms,
Lemon Peel, four ounces,
Subcarbonate of Potash, half a pound,
Muriate of Ammonia, five ounces,
Rectified Spirit, four pints,
Water, a gallon;

Mix, and let six pints distil over.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS.**FŒTID SPRIT OF AMMONIA.**

Take of Spirit of Ammonia, two pints,
Assafœtida, two ounces;
Macerate for twelve hours; then, with the aid

of a slow fire, let a pint and a half distil over into a receiver kept cold.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Mastich, three drachms,
 Rectified Spirit, nine fluidrachms,
 Oil of Lavender, fourteen minims,
 Oil of Amber, four minims,
 Solution of Ammonia, ten fluidounces ;

Macerate the mastich in the spirit that it may be dissolved, and pour off the clear tincture ; then add the other ingredients, and shake them together.

SPIRITUS ANISI.

SPIRIT OF ANISEED.

Take of Aniseed, bruised, half a pound,
 Proof Spirit, a gallon,
 Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take of Horse-radish Root, fresh and sliced,
 Dried Orange Peel, of each a pound,
 Nutmegs, bruised, half an ounce,
 Proof Spirit, a gallon,
 Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.**SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR.**

**Take of Camphor, four ounces,
Rectified Spirit, two pints;**

Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.

SPIRITUS CARUI.**SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.**

Take of Caraway Seeds, bruised, a pound and a half,

**Proof Spirit, a gallon,
Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent
empyreuma;**

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.**SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.**

**Take of Oil of Cinnamon, by weight, five scruples,
Rectified Spirit, four pints and a half;**

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma; then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIATUS.

AMMONIATED SPIRIT OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of Meadow Saffron Seeds, bruised, two
ounces,

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, a pint;

Macerate for fourteen days, and then strain.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Juniper Berries, bruised, a pound,

Caraway Seeds, bruised,

Fennel Seeds, bruised, of each an ounce
and a half,

Proof Spirit, a gallon,

Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent
empyreuma;Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with the
aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of Fresh Lavender Flowers, two pounds,

Rectified Spirit, a gallon,

Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent
empyreuma;Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with the
aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS.**COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.**

Take of Spirit of Lavender, three pints,
Spirit of Rosemary, a pint,
Cinnamon Bark, bruised,
Nutmegs, bruised, of each half an ounce,
Red Saunders Wood, sliced, an ounce;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.**SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.**

Take of Oil of Peppermint, by weight, six scruples and a half,
Rectified Spirit, four pints and a half;
Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma; then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.**SPIRIT OF SPEARMINT.**

Take of Oil of Spearmint, by weight, six scruples and a half,
Rectified Spirit, four pints and a half;
Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma;

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then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Take of Nutmegs, bruised, two ounces,
 Proof Spirit, a gallon,
 Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent
 empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTA.

Take of Pimenta Berries, bruised, two ounces,
 Proof Spirit, a gallon,
 Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent
 empyreuma;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS PULEGII.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

Take of Oil of Pennyroyal, by weight, seven scruples,
 Rectified Spirit, four pints and a half;

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma;

then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI.**SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.**

Take of Oil of Rosemary, by weight, an ounce,
Rectified Spirit, a gallon;

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma; then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

TINCTURÆ.**TINCTURES.**

ALL tinctures ought to be prepared in close glass vessels, and to be often shaken whilst macerating.

TINCTURA ALOES.**TINCTURE OF ALOES.**

Take of Extract of spiked Aloe, in powder, half an ounce,
Extract of Liquorice, an ounce and a half,
Water, a pint,
Rectified Spirit, four fluidounces;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.
COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Extract of spiked Aloe, in powder,
Saffron, of each three ounces,
Tincture of Myrrh, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA ASSAFCETIDÆ.
TINCTURE OF ASSAFCETIDA.

Take of Assafætida, four ounces,
Rectified Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA AURANTII.
TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of fresh Orange Peel, three ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.
COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin, three ounces,
Storax Balsam, strained, two ounces,
Balsam of Tolu, an ounce,
Extract of spiked Aloe, half an ounce,
Rectified Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.**TINCTURE OF CALUMBA.**

**Take of Calumba, sliced, two ounces and a half,
Proof Spirit, two pints;**

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.**COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.**

**Take of Camphor, two scruples,
Hard Opium, in powder,
Benzoin Acid, of each a drachm,
Proof Spirit, two pints;**

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.**TINCTURE OF BLISTERING FLY.**

**Take of Blistering Flies, bruised, three drachms,
Proof Spirit, two pints;**

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CAPSICI.**TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM.**

**Take of Capsicum Berries, an ounce,
Proof Spirit, two pints;**

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.**TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.**

Take of Cardamom Seeds, bruised, three ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.**COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.**

Take of Cardamom Seeds,
Caraway Seeds,
Cochineal, of each, bruised, two drachms,
Cinnamon Bark, bruised, half an ounce,
Raisins, stoned, four ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.**TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.**

Take of Cascarilla Bark, in powder, four ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.**TINCTURE OF CASTOR.**

Take of Castor, in powder, two ounces,
Rectified Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURA CATECHU.**TINCTURE OF CATECHU.**

Take of Extract of Catechu, three ounces,
Cinnamon Bark, bruised, two ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.**TINCTURE OF CINCHONA BARK.**

Take of Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark, in powder,
seven ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA.**AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF CINCHONA BARK.**

Take of Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark, in powder,
four ounces,
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, two pints;
Macerate for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.**COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA BARK.**

Take of Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark, in powder,
two ounces,
Orange Peel, dried, an ounce and a half,
Serpentary Root, bruised, three drachms,
Saffron, a drachm,
Cochineal, in powder, two scruples,
Proof Spirit, twenty fluidounces;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon Bark, bruised, three ounces,
 Proof Spirit, two pints;
 Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon Bark, bruised, six drachms,
 Cardamom Seeds, bruised, three drachms,
 Long Pepper, in powder,
 Ginger Root, sliced, of each two drachms,
 Proof Spirit, two pints;
 Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS.

TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

Take of Foxglove Leaves, dried, four ounces,
 Proof Spirit, two pints;
 Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian Root, sliced, two ounces,
 Orange Peel, dried, an ounce,
 Cardamom Seeds, bruised, half an ounce,
 Proof Spirit, two pints;
 Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA GUAIACI.**TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.**

Take of Guaiacum Gum-resin, in powder, half a pound,
Rectified Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.**AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.**

Take of Guaiacum Gum-resin, in powder, four ounces,
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, a pint and a half;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.**TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.**

Take of Black Hellebore Root, sliced, four ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA HUMULI.**TINCTURE OF HOPS.**

Take of Hops, five ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA HYOSCIAMI.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Take of Henbane Leaves, dried, four ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap Root, in powder, eight ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA KINO.

TINCTURE OF KINO.

Take of Kino, in powder, three ounces,
Rectified Spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh, bruised, four ounces,
Rectified Spirit, three pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA OPII.**TINCTURE OF OPIUM.**

Take of Hard Opium, in powder, two ounces and a half,

Proof Spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA RHEI.**TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.**

Take of Rhubarb Root, sliced, two ounces,

Cardamom Seeds, bruised, half an ounce,

Saffron, two drachms,

Proof Spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA.**COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.**

Take of Rhubarb Root, sliced, two ounces,

Liquorice Root, bruised, half an ounce,

Ginger Root, sliced,

Saffron, of each two drachms,

Proof Spirit, a pint,

Water, twelve fluidounces;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.**TINCTURE OF SQUILLS.**

**Take of Squill Root, fresh dried, four ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;**

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SENNÆ.**TINCTURE OF SENNA.**

**Take of Senna Leaves, three ounces,
Caraway Seeds, bruised, three drachms,
Cardamom Seeds, bruised, a drachm,
Raisins, stoned, four ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;**

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIIÆ.**TINCTURE OF SERPENTARY.**

**Take of Serpentary Root, three ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;**

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.**TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.**

**Take of Valerian Root, four ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints;**

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.**AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.**

**Take of Valerian Root, four ounces,
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, two pints ;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.**

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.**TINCTURE OF GINGER.**

**Take of Ginger Root, sliced, two ounces,
Rectified Spirit, two pints ;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.**

ÆTHEREA.**PREPARATIONS OF ÆTHER.****ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.****SULPHURIC ÆTHER.**

**Take of Rectified Spirit,
Sulphuric Acid, of each, by weight, a
pound and a half**

**Pour the spirit into a glass retort, and add,
gradually, the acid to it, constantly shaking
them until they are mixed, and taking care that
the temperature does not exceed 120°. Place the
retort very cautiously in a sand-bath, previously**

heated to 200° , so that the liquor may boil as quickly as possible, and the æther may pass over into a tubulated receiver, to which another receiver is adapted, which is kept cold by ice or water. Let the liquor distil until a heavier fluid begins to pass over and to appear under the æther at the bottom of the receiver. To the liquor which remains in the retort let twelve fluidounces of rectified spirit be added, that the æther may distil in a similar manner.

Note.—The formation of æther depends on the sulphuric acid, aided by heat, abstracting a portion of oxygen and hydrogen from the alcohol, in proportions to form water. The remaining constituents of the alcohol combine to form æther. The acid is not known to be much altered.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS.

RECTIFIED ÆTHER.

Take of Sulphuric Æther, fourteen fluidounces,
Fused Potash, half an ounce,
Distilled Water, eleven fluidounces;

First dissolve the potash in two fluidounces of the water, and then add the æther, shaking them well together until they are mixed; next, at a temperature of about 120° , let twelve fluidounces of æther distil over from a large retort into a cooled receiver; then shake the distilled æther well with nine fluidounces of water, and set the liquor by, so that the water may subside. Lastly, pour off the supernatant rectified æther, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle.

Note... The potash unites to any sulphuric acid or æthereal oil which may exist in the æther.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM.**ÆTHEREAL OIL.**

After the distillation of sulphuric æther, moderate the heat, and let the liquor again distil until a black froth arises; then instantly remove the retort from the fire, and let water be added to the liquor which it contains, so that the oil may float upon its surface. Take this off, and, having added to it a sufficient quantity of lime water to saturate the adherent acid, shake them together. Lastly, when the æthereal oil has separated, remove it.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS.**AROMATIC SPIRIT OF ÆTHER.**

Take of Cinnamon Bark, bruised, three drachms,
Cardamom Seeds, in powder, a drachm
and a half,
Long Pepper, in powder,
Ginger Root, sliced, of each a drachm,
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, a pint;

Macerate for fourteen days in a well-stopped
glass bottle, and strain.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI.**SPIRIT OF NITRIC ÆTHER.**

Take of Rectified Spirit, two pints,
Nitric Acid, by weight, three ounces;

Add the acid to the spirit by very slow degrees, and mix them, taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°; then, by the aid of a gentle heat, distil over twenty-four fluidounces.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI.

SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Take of Sulphuric Æther, half a pint,
Rectified Spirit, a pint;

Mix.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COM-
POSITUS.**

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Take of Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, a pint,
Æthereal Oil, two fluidrachms;

Mix.

VINA.

WINES.

VINUM ALOES.

WINE OF ALOES.

Take of Extract of Spiked Aloes, eight ounces,
Canella Bark, two ounces,
Proof Spirit,
Distilled Water, of each four pints;

Rub the aloes into powder with white sand freed from impurities; rub the canella bark also into powder, and, having mixed these powders, pour the wine and the spirit upon them. Macerate for fourteen days, stirring the materials occasionally, and strain.

VINUM COLCHICI.**WINE OF MEADOW SAFFRON.**

Take of Meadow Saffron Root, fresh and sliced, a pound,

Proof Spirit, four fluidounces,

Distilled Water, eight fluidounces;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.**WINE OF IPECACUANHA.**

Take of Ipecacuanha Root, bruised, two ounces,

Proof Spirit, twelve fluidounces,

Distilled Water, twenty fluidounces;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

VINUM OPII.**WINE OF OPIUM.**

Take of Extract of Opium, an ounce,

Cinnamon Bark, bruised,

Cloves, bruised, of each a drachm,

Proof Spirit, six fluidounces,

Distilled Water, ten fluidounces;

Macerate for eight days, and strain.

VINUM VERATRI.

WINE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of White Hellebore Root, sliced, eight ounces,
 Proof Spirit, a pint,
 Distilled Water, a pint and a half;
 Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

ACETICA.

VINEGARS.

ACETUM COLCHICI.

VINEGAR OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of Meadow Saffron Root, fresh and sliced, an ounce,
 Diluted Acetic Acid, a pint,
 Proof Spirit, a fluidounce;

Macerate the meadow saffron root with the diluted acetic acid in a covered glass vessel for three days; then press out the liquor, and set it by that the dregs may subside. Lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill Root, fresh dried, a pound,
 Diluted Acetic Acid, six pints,
 Proof Spirit, half a pint;

Macerate the squill root with the acid by the aid of a gentle heat, in a close glass vessel, for twenty-four hours; then press out the liquor, and set it by that the dregs may subside. Lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.

MELLITA.

PREPARATIONS OF HONEY.

MEL DESPUMATUM.

CLARIFIED HONEY.

Melt the honey by the aid of a water-bath, then take off the scum.

MEL BORACIS.

HONEY OF BORAX.

Take of Subborate of Soda, in powder, a drachm,
Clarified Honey, an ounce;

Mix.

MEL ROSÆ.

HONEY OF ROSES.

Take of Red Rose Petals, dried, four ounces,
Boiling Water, three pints,
Clarified Honey, five pounds;

Macerate the rose petals in the water for six hours ; then add the honey to the strained liquor, and, by the aid of a water-bath, boil them down until they acquire a proper consistence.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE OXYMEL.

Take of Clarified Honey, two pounds,
Diluted Acetic Acid, one pint ;

Boil them down in a glass vessel over a slow fire to a proper consistence.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL.

Take of Clarified Honey, three pounds,
Vinegar of Squill, two pints ;

Boil them down in a glass vessel over a slow fire to a proper consistence.

SYRUPI.

SYRUPS.

SYRUPS are to be kept in a place where the temperature never exceeds 55°.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOW.

Take of Marshmallow Root, fresh and bruised,
half a pound,
Refined Sugar, two pounds,
Water, four pints;

Boil down the water with the root to one half, and press out the liquor when cold. Set it by for twenty-four hours that the dregs may subside; then pour off the liquor, and, having added the sugar, boil them down to a proper consistence.

SYRUPUS AURANTIORUM.

SYRUP OF ORANGES.

Take of Fresh Orange Peel, two ounces,
Boiling Water, a pint,
Refined Sugar, three pounds;

Macerate the orange peel in the water for twelve hours in a slightly covered vessel; then pour off the liquor, and add the sugar to it.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, an ounce,
Boiling Water, a pint,
Refined Sugar, two pounds and a half;

Macerate the saffron in the water for twelve hours in a slightly covered vessel; then strain the liquor, and add the sugar.

SYRUPUS LIMONUM.

SYRUP OF LEMONS.

**Take of Lemon Juice, strained, a pint,
Refined Sugar, two pounds;**

Dissolve the sugar in the lemon juice in the same manner which is directed for simple syrup.

SYRUPUS MORI.

SYRUP OF MULBERRIES.

**Take of Mulberry Juice, strained, a pint,
Refined Sugar, two pounds;**

Dissolve the sugar in the mulberry juice, in the same manner which is directed for simple syrup.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.

SYRUP OF POPPIES.

Take of Capsules of White Poppy, dried and bruised, and freed from the seeds, fourteen ounces,

Refined Sugar, two pounds, .

Boiling Water, two gallons and a half;

Macerate the capsules in the water for twenty-four hours, then in a water-bath boil them down to one gallon, and strongly press out the liquor. Boil down this liquor again to two pints, and strain it while it is hot. Set it by for twelve hours, that the dregs may subside; then boil down the clear liquor to a pint, and add the sugar.

in the same manner which is directed for simple syrup.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI.**SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.**

Take of the Fresh Juice of Buckthorn Berries,
four pints,

Ginger Root, sliced,

Pimenta Berries, in powder, of each half
an ounce,

Refined Sugar, three pounds and a half;

Set by the juice for three days, that the dregs
may subside, and strain. To a pint of the clear
juice add the ginger root and pimenta berries;
then macerate in a gentle heat for four hours, and
strain; boil down what remains to one pint and a
half; mix the liquors, and add the sugar in the
same manner which is directed for simple syrup.

SYRUPUS RHCEADOS.**SYRUP OF RED POPPY.**

Take of Fresh Petals of the Red Poppy, a pound,

Boiling Water, a pint and two fluid-
ounces,

Refined Sugar, two pounds and a half;

Add gradually the poppy petals to the water
made hot by a water-bath, frequently stirring
them; next, having removed the vessel, macerate
for twelve hours; then press out the liquor, and
set it by that the dregs may subside. Lastly, add
the sugar in the same manner which is directed
for simple syrup.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

SYRUP OF ROSES.

Take of the dried Petals of the Damask Rose, seven ounces,

Refined Sugar, six pounds,

Boiling Water, four pints;

Macerate the rose petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain; evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath to two pints and a half; then add the sugar in the same manner which is directed for simple syrup.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ.

SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla Root, sliced, a pound,

Boiling Water, a gallon,

Refined Sugar, a pound;

Macerate the root in the water for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot. Lastly, add the sugar, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ.

SYRUP OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves, two ounces,

Fennel Seeds, bruised, an ounce,

Manna, three ounces,

Refined Sugar, a pound,

Boiling Water, a pint;

Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds in the water for an hour, with a gentle heat. Strain the liquor, and mix with it the manna and the sugar; then boil them down to a proper consistency.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX.**SIMPLE SYRUP.**

**Take of Refined Sugar, two pounds and a half,
Water, a pint;**

Dissolve the sugar in the water by the aid of a water-bath, and set aside for twenty-four hours; then take off the scum, and pour off the clear liquor from the dregs, if there be any.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.**SYRUP OF TOLU.**

**Take of Balsam of Tolu, an ounce,
Boiling Water, a pint,
Refined Sugar, two pounds;**

Boil the balsam in the water for half an hour in a covered vessel, stirring them often, and strain the liquor when it is cold; then add the sugar, in the same manner which is directed for simple syrup.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.**SYRUP OF GINGER.**

**Take of Ginger Root, sliced, two ounces,
Boiling Water, a pint,
Refined Sugar, two pounds;**

Macerate the ginger root in the water for four hours, and strain; then add the sugar in the same manner which is directed for simple syrup.

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIONS.

If confections, when long kept, have become hard, they are to be moistened with water, so that their proper consistence may be restored.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM.

CONFECTIO OF ALMONDS.

Take of Sweet Almonds, an ounce,

Gum Arabic, in powder, a drachm,

Refined Sugar, half an ounce;

Having first macerated the almonds in water, and then removed their external coat, pound all the ingredients together, until they are thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

AROMATIC CONFECTIO.

Take of Cinnamon Bark,

Nutmegs, of each two ounces,

Cloves, an ounce,

Cardamom Seeds, half an ounce,

Saffron, dried, two ounces,

Prepared Oyster Shells, sixteen ounces,

Refined Sugar, in powder, two pounds,

Water, a pint;

Reduce the dry ingredients to a very fine powder together; then add the water by degrees, and mix until they are thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM.**CONFECTION OF ORANGE PEEL.**

Take of the outer Fresh Rind of Oranges, separated by rasping, a pound,
Refined Sugar, three pounds;

Bruise the rind with a wooden pestle in a stone mortar; then, having added the sugar, rub them together until they are thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ.**CONFECTION OF CASSIA.**

Take of Fresh Cassia Pulp, half a pound,
Manna, two ounces,
Tamarind Pulp, an ounce,
Syrup of Roses, half a pint;

Bruise the manna, and dissolve it in the syrup with the aid of a water-bath; then mix in the pulps, and evaporate till the confection acquires a proper consistence.

CONFECTIO OPII.**CONFECTION OF OPIUM.**

Take of Hard Opium, in powder, six drachms,
Long Pepper, an ounce,
Ginger Root, two ounces,
Caraway Seeds, three ounces,
Tragacanth, in powder, two drachms,
Syrup, a pint;

Rub the opium with the syrup made hot, and add the other ingredients in powder, and mix.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI.

CONFECTION OF BLACK PEPPER.

Take of Black Pepper,

Elecampane, of each a pound,

Fennel Seeds, three pounds,

Honey,

Refined Sugar, of each two pounds;

Rub the dry ingredients together into a very fine powder; then, having added the honey, beat them until the whole may be incorporated.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ.

CONFECTION OF DOG ROSE.

Take of Dog Rose Pulp, a pound,

**Refined Sugar, in powder, twenty
ounces;**

By the aid of a water-bath, expose the pulp to a gentle heat; then add the sugar by degrees, and rub them together until they are thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ.

CONFECTION OF RED ROSES.

Take of the Petals of the Red Rose, before they unfold, and without their claws, a pound,

Refined Sugar, three pounds;

Bruise the petals in a stone mortar, then, having added the sugar, rub them together until they are thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTION RUTÆ.

CONFECTION OF RUE.

Take of Rue Leaves, dried,

Caraway Seeds,

Bay Berries, of each an ounce and a half,

Sagapenum, half an ounce,

Black Pepper, two drachms,

Clarified Honey, sixteen ounces;

Rub the dry ingredients together into a very fine powder; then having added the honey, mix.

CONFECTION SCAMMONEÆ.

CONFECTION OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony Gum-resin, in powder, an ounce and a half,

Cloves, bruised,

Ginger Root, in powder, of each six drachms,

Oil of Caraway, half a fluidrachm,

Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity;

Rub the dry ingredients together, so as to reduce them to a very fine powder; then rub this powder, dropping on it the syrup and adding the oil of caraway, until they are all well mixed.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ.

CONFECTION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves, eight ounces,
Figs, a pound,
Tamarind Pulp,
Cassia Pulp,
Pulp of Prunes, of each half a pound,
Coriander Seeds, four ounces,
Liquorice Root, three ounces,
Refined Sugar, two pounds and a half;

Grind the senna leaves with the coriander seeds, and then separate ten ounces of the mixed powder by a sieve. Boil down the residue with the figs and the liquorice root in four pints of water, to one half; then press out the liquor and strain it. Evaporate this strained liquor until the whole is reduced to a pint and a half; then add the sugar to form a syrup. Lastly, rub the pulps with the syrup slowly added, and having thrown in the sifted powder, mix the whole together.

PULVERES.

POWDERS.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOES.

Take of Extract of spiked Aloe, an ounce and a half,

Guaiacum Gum-resin, an ounce,

Compound Powder of Cinnamon, half an ounce ;

Reduce the extract of aloe and the guaiacum gum-resin separately to powder ; then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon Bark, two ounces,

Cardamom Seeds, an ounce and a half,

Ginger Root, an ounce,

Long Pepper, half an ounce ;

Rub them together, so as to form a very fine powder.

PULVIS CONTRAJERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAJERVA.

Take of Contrajerva Root, in powder, five ounces,

Prepared Oyster Shells, a pound and a half ;

Mix.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO.**POWDER OF CALCINED HARTSHORN WITH OPIUM.**

Take of Hard Opium, in powder, a drachm,
 Hartshorn, calcined and prepared, an
 ounce,
 Cochineal, in powder, a drachm;

Mix.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.**COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.**

Take of Prepared Chalk, half a pound,
 Cinnamon Bark, four ounces,
 Tormentil Root,
 Gum Arabic, of each three ounces,
 Long Pepper, half an ounce;

Reduce them separately into very fine powder,
 and then mix.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO.**COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.**

Take of Compound Powder of Chalk, six ounces
 and a half,
 Hard Opium, in powder, four scruples;

Mix.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.**COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.**

Take of Ipecacuanha Root, in powder,
Hard Opium, in powder, of each a
drachm,
Sulphate of Potash, in powder, an ounce

Mix.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS.**COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.**

Take of Kino, fifteen drachms,
Cinnamon Bark, half an ounce,
Hard Opium, a drachm;

Reduce them separately to very fine powder;
and then mix.

PULVIS SCAMMONEÆ COMPOSITUS.**COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.**

Take of Scammony Gum-resin,
Hard Extract of Jalap, of each two
ounces,
Ginger Root, half an ounce;

Reduce them separately to a very fine powder;
and then mix.

K

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves,

 Supertartrate of Potash, of each two
 ounces,

Scammony Gum-resin, half an ounce,

Ginger Root, two drachms;

Reduce the scammony gum-resin separately,
and the rest together, to very fine powder; then
mix.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, in powder,

 Gum Arabic, in powder,

 Starch, of each an ounce and a half,

 Refined Sugar, three ounces;

Rub the starch and sugar together into powder;
then having added the tragacanth and gum arabic,
mix them all.

PILULÆ.

PILLS.

PILULÆ ALÖES COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND ALOES PILLS.

Take of Extract of spiked Aloe, in powder, an ounce,

Extract of Gentian, half an ounce,

Oil of Caraway, forty minims,

Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity;

Beat them together, until the mass appears uniform.

PILULÆ ALÖES CUM MYRRHA.

ALOES PILLS WITH MYRRH.

Take of Extract of spiked Aloe, two ounces,

Saffron,

Myrrh, of each an ounce,

Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity;

Reduce the extract and the myrrh separately to powder; then beat the whole together until the mass appears uniform.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND CAMBOGE PILLS.

Take of Camboge, in powder, a drachm,
 Extract of spiked Aloe, in powder, a
 drachm and a half,
 Ginger, in powder, half a drachm,
 Hard Soap, two drachms ;
 Mix the powders together; then having added
 the soap, beat the whole together until the mass
 appears uniform.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND PILLS OF IRON

Take of Myrrh, in powder, two drachms,
 Subcarbonate of Soda,
 Sulphate of Iron,
 Moist Sugar, of each a drachm ;

Rub the myrrh with the subcarbonate of soda ;
 then, having added the sulphate of iron, again
 rub and beat the whole together until the mass
 appears uniform.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND GALBANUM PILLS.

Take of Galbanum Gum-resin, an ounce,
 Myrrh,
 Sagapenum, of each an ounce and a half,
 Assafœtida Gum-resin, half an ounce,
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity ;

Beat them together till the mass appears uniform.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.**MERCURIAL PILLS.**

Take of Purified Mercury, by weight, two drachms,

Confection of Red Roses, three drachms,
Liquorice Root, in powder, a drachm;

Rub the mercury with the confection until the globules are no longer visible; then, having added the liquorice root, beat the whole together until the mass appears uniform.

**PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS
COMPOSITÆ.****COMPOUND PILLS OF SUBMURIATE OF MERCURY.**

Take of Submuriate of Mercury,

Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, of each two drachms,

Guaiacum Gum-resin, in powder, half an ounce,

Rectified Spirit, half a drachm;

Rub the submuriate of mercury with the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, then with the guaiacum gum-resin, and lastly with the spirit, that it may form a proper consistence.

134 *Preparations from Animals.*

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO.

SOAP PILLS WITH OPIUM.

Take of Hard Opium, in powder, half an ounce,
Hard Soap, two ounces;

Beat them together, until the mass appears uniform.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND SQUILL PILLS.

Take of Squill Root, fresh dried, and in powder,
a drachm,
Ginger Root, in powder,
Hard Soap, of each three drachms,
Ammoniacum, in powder, two drachms;

Mix together the powders; then beat them, with the soap, and add as much simple syrup as may make a proper consistence.

PRÆPARATA EX ANIMALIBUS. PREPARATIONS FROM ANIMALS.

ADEPS PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED LARD.

CUT the lard into small pieces; then press it when melted through a linen cloth.

CORNU USTUM.

CALCINED HARTSHORN.

Calcine pieces of hartshorn in an open fire until they are thoroughly white; then powder them, and prepare them in the manner directed for chalk.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED SUEF.

Cut the suet into small pieces; then press it when melted through a linen cloth.

SPONGIA USTA.

BURNT SPONGE.

Cut the sponge into small pieces, and beat it that it may be separated from any extraneous matter adhering to it; then burn it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; lastly, rub it to a very fine powder.

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ.

PREPARED OYSTER SHELLS.

Having first freed the shells from extraneous matter, wash them with boiling water; then prepare them in the manner directed for chalk.

EMPLASTRA.

PLASTERS.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI.

AMMONIACUM PLASTER.

Take of Purified Ammoniacum, five ounces,
Diluted Acetic Acid, half a pint;

Dissolve the ammoniacum in the acid; then, with the aid of a water-bath, evaporate the liquor in an iron vessel, constantly stirring it, until it acquires a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

AMMONIACUM PLASTER WITH MERCURY.

Take of Purified Ammoniacum, a pound,
Purified Mercury, three ounces,
Sulphurated Oil, a fluidrachm;

Rub the mercury with the sulphurated oil until the globules are no longer visible; then, by degrees, add the ammoniacum, previously melted, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

BLISTERING FLY PLASTER.

Take of Blistering Flies, in very fine powder, a pound,

Wax Plaster, a pound and a half,

Prepared Lard, half a pound;

Having melted the plaster and the lard together, and removed them from the fire, just before they become solid, sprinkle in the blistering flies, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ.

WAX PLASTER.

Take of Yellow Wax,

Prepared Suet, of each three pounds,

Yellow Resin, a pound;

Melt them together, and strain.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

CUMIN PLASTER.

Take of Cumin Seeds,

Caraway Seeds,

Bay Berries, of each three ounces,

Burgundy Pitch, three pounds,

Yellow Wax, three ounces,

Olive Oil,

Water, of each an ounce and a half;

Having melted the pitch and wax together, add the dry materials reduced to powder, and

then the olive oil and the water; lastly, evaporate until the whole acquires a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PLASTER.

Take of Purified Galbanum Gum-resin, eight ounces,
 Lead Plaster, three pounds,
 Common Turpentine, ten drachms,
 Resin of the Spruce Fir, in powder, three ounces;

Having melted together the galbanum gum-resin and the turpentine, add to them first the resin of the spruce fir, and then the lead plaster previously melted by a slow fire, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI.

MERCURIAL PLASTER.

Take of Purified Mercury, by weight, three ounces,
 Sulphurated Oil, a fluidrachm,
 Lead Plaster, a pound;

Rub the mercury with the sulphurated oil until the globules are no longer visible; then add, by degrees, the melted lead plaster, and mix them all.

EMPLASTRUM OPII.

OPIUM PLASTER.

Take of Hard Opium, in powder, half an ounce,
Resin of the Spruce Fir, in powder, three
ounces,
Lead Plaster, a pound,
Water, half a pint;

To the melted plaster add the resin of the spruce fir, the opium, and the water; then evaporate with a slow fire until the whole acquires the consistence of a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND PITCH PLASTER.

Take of Burgundy Pitch, two pounds,
Resin of the Spruce Fir, a pound,
Yellow Resin,
Yellow Wax, of each four ounces,
Expressed Oil of Nutmegs, an ounce,
Olive Oil,
Water, of each two fluidounces;

To the pitch, the yellow resin, and the wax melted together, add first the resin of the spruce fir, and then the oil of nutmegs, the olive oil, and the water. Lastly, mix them all, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.

LEAD PLASTER.

Take of Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, in very fine powder, five pounds,
 Olive Oil, a gallon,
 Water, two pints;

Boil them together over a slow fire, constantly stirring them, until the oil and oxide of lead unite, and the whole acquires the consistence of a plaster: it will be proper to add a little more boiling water, if that which was at first employed should be nearly consumed before the end of the process.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ.

RESIN PLASTER.

Take of Yellow Resin, half a pound,
 Lead Plaster, three pounds;

To the lead plaster melted over a slow fire, add the resin in powder, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

SOAP PLASTER.

Take of Hard Soap, sliced, half a pound,
 Lead Plaster, three pounds;

Mix the soap with the melted plaster; then boil them down to a proper consistence.



CERATA.

CERATES.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ.

CALAMINE CERATE.

Take of Prepared Calamine,
 Yellow Wax, of each half a pound,
 Olive Oil, a pint;

Mix the oil with the melted wax; then remove them from the fire, and as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, add the calamine to it, and stir it constantly, until it becomes cold.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

CERATE OF BLISTERING FLY.

Take of Blistering Flies, in very fine powder, a drachm,
 Spermaceti Cerate, six drachms;
 To the cerate softened by the fire, add the blistering flies, and mix.

CERATUM CETACEI.

SPERMACETI CERATE.

Take of Spermaceti, half an ounce,
 White Wax, two ounces,
 Olive Oil, four fluidounces;

To the spermaceti and wax first melted together, add the oil, and stir them with a wooden spatula until they are cold.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.

CERATE OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Acetate of Lead, in powder, two drachms,
White Wax, two ounces,
Olive Oil, half a pint;

Dissolve the wax in seven fluidounces of the oil, and to these add, by degrees, the acetate of lead previously rubbed with the rest of the oil, and stir with a wooden spatula until they may be incorporated.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND LEAD CERATE.

Take of Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two fluidounces and a half,
Yellow Wax, four ounces,
Olive Oil, nine fluidounces,
Camphor, half a drachm;

Mix the melted wax with eight fluidounces of the oil; then remove it from the fire, and when it begins to thicken, add the solution of subacetate of lead gradually to it, and constantly stir them with a wooden spatula until they become cold. Lastly, mix the camphor with them, previously dissolved in the remainder of the oil.

CERATUM RESINÆ.

RESIN CERATE.

Take of Yellow Resin,
Yellow Wax, of each a pound,
Olive Oil, a pint;

Melt the resin and wax together over a slow fire; then add the oil, and strain the cerate whilst hot, through a linen cloth.

CERATUM SABINÆ.

SAVINE CERATE.

Take of Fresh Savine Leaves, bruised, a pound,
Yellow Wax, half a pound,
Prepared Lard, two pounds;

With the wax and lard melted together, boil the savine leaves, and strain through a linen cloth.

CERATUM SAPONIS.

SOAP CERATE.

Take of Hard Soap, eight ounces,
Yellow Wax, ten ounces,
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, in powder,
a pound,
Oil Olive, a pint,
Vinegar, a gallon;

Boil the vinegar with the oxide of lead over a slow fire, constantly stirring them, until they incorporate; then add the soap, and boil again in a

similar manner, until all moisture is evaporated. Lastly, mix the wax with these previously dissolved in the oil.

CERATUM SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE CERATE.

Take of Olive Oil, four fluidounces,
Yellow Wax, four ounces;

Add the oil to the melted wax, and mix.

UNGUENTA.

OINTMENTS.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

BLISTERING FLY OINTMENT.

Take of Blistering Flies, in very fine powder, two
ounces,

Distilled Water, eight fluidounces,
Resin Cerate, eight ounces;

Boil down the water with the blistering flies to
one half, and strain. Mix the cerate with the
strained liquor, and evaporate the mixture to a
proper consistence.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI.

SPERMACETI OINTMENT.

Take of Spermaceti, six drachms,
White Wax, two drachms,
Olive Oil, three fluidounces ;

Having melted them together over a slow fire,
stir them constantly until they are cold.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELEMI OINTMENT.

Take of Elemi, a pound,
Common Turpentine, ten ounces,
Prepared Suet, two pounds,
Olive Oil, two fluidounces ;

Melt the elemi with the suet, then remove
them from the fire, and immediately mix with
them the turpentine and the oil : lastly, strain
through a linen cloth.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

STRONG MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Take of Purified Mercury, two pounds,
Prepared Lard, twenty-three ounces,
Prepared Suet, an ounce ;

First rub the mercury with the suet and a little
of the lard, until the globules are no longer
visible : then add the rest of the lard, and mix.

L

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS.

MILD MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Take of Strong Mercurial Ointment, a pound,
Prepared Lard, two pounds;

Mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Purified Mercury, an ounce,
Nitric Acid, eleven fluidrachms,
Prepared Lard, six ounces,
Olive Oil, four fluidounces;

First dissolve the mercury in the acid; then, while the solution is hot, mix it with the lard and oil melted together.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-
OXYDI.

OINTMENT OF NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Nitric Oxide of Mercury, an ounce,
White Wax, two ounces,
Prepared Lard, six ounces;

To the wax and lard, melted together, add the nitric oxide of mercury, very finely levigated, and mix.

UNGuentum hydrargyri præcipitatI albi.**OINTMENT OF WHITE PRECIPITATED MERCURY.**

Take of White Precipitated Mercury, a drachm,
Prepared Lard, an ounce and a half;

To the lard, melted over a slow fire, add the
precipitated mercury, and mix.

UNGuentum picis nigrae.**PITCH OINTMENT.**

Take of Pitch,

Yellow Wax,

Yellow Resin, of each nine ounces,

Olive Oil, a pint;

Melt them together, and strain through a linen
cloth.

UNGuentum picis liquidæ.**TAR OINTMENT.**

Take of Tar,

Prepared Suet, of each a pound;

Melt them together, and strain through a linen
cloth.

UNGuentum sambuci.**ELDER FLOWER OINTMENT.**

Take of Elder Flowers,

Prepared Lard, of each two pounds;

Boil the elder flowers in the lard until they become crisp; then strain through a linen cloth.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.
SULPHUR OINTMENT.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur, three ounces,
Prepared Lard, half a pound;
Mix.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM.
COMPOUND SULPHUR OINTMENT.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur, half a pound,
White Hellebore Root, in powder, two
ounces,
Nitrate of Potash, a drachm,
Soft Soap, half a pound,
Prepared Lard, a pound and a half;

Mix.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI.
WHITE HELLEBORE OINTMENT.

Take of White Hellebore Root, in powder, two
ounces,
Prepared Lard, eight ounces,
Oil of Lemons, twenty minims;

Mix.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI.
ZINC OINTMENT.

Take of Oxide of Zinc, an ounce,
Prepared Lard, six ounces;

Mix.

LINIMENTA.

LINIMENTS.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

LINIMENT OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of Verdigris, in powder, an ounce,
 Vinegar, seven fluidounces,
 Clarified Honey, fourteen ounces ;

Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar, and strain the solution through a linen cloth ; then, having added the honey by degrees, boil them down to a proper consistence.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.

STRONG LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Solution of Ammonia, a fluidounce,
 Olive Oil, two fluidounces ;
 Shake them together, until they unite.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS.

LINIMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a
 fluidounce,
 Olive Oil, three fluidounces ;
 Shake them together, until they unite.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

Take of Camphor, half an ounce,
Olive Oil, two fluidounces ;

Dissolve the camphor in the oil.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

Take of Camphor, two ounces,
Solution of Ammonia, six fluidounces,
Spirit of Lavender, a pint ;

Mix the solution of ammonia with the spirit ;
then, by the aid of a slow fire, let a pint distil
over from a glass retort. Lastly, in this liquor
dissolve the camphor.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

MERCURIAL LINIMENT.

Take of Strong Mercurial Ointment,
Prepared Lard, of each four ounces,
Camphor, an ounce,
Rectified Spirit, fifteen minimis,
Solution of Ammonia, four fluidounces ;

Rub the camphor first with the spirit, next
with the mercurial ointment, and then with the
lard ; lastly, add gradually the solution of ammo-
nia, and mix.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.
COMPOUND SOAP LINIMENT.

Take of Hard Soap, three ounces,
Camphor, an ounce,
Spirit of Rosemary, a pint;

Dissolve the camphor in the spirit, then add the soap, and macerate in a sand bath until the soap is melted.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.
TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

Take of Resin Cerate, a pound,
Oil of Turpentine, half a pint;

Add the oil of turpentine to the melted cerate, and mix.

CATAPLASMATA.**CATAPLASMS.**

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI.
YEAST CATAPLASM.

Take of Flour, a pound,
Yeast, half a pint;

Mix, and apply a gentle heat until it begins to rise.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.

MUSTARD CATAPLASM.

Take of Mustard Seeds,

Linseeds, of each in powder, half a
pound,

Boiling Vinegar, a sufficient quantity;

Mix, that the consistence of a cataplasm may
be formed.

TABLE

SHOWING IN WHAT PROPORTION OPIUM AND CERTAIN PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY, ARSENIC, AND MERCURY, ARE CONTAINED IN SOME COMPOUND MEDICINES.

CONFECTIO OPII (*Confection of Opium*), in thirty-six grains contains one grain of Opium nearly.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA (*Mercury with Chalk*), in three grains contains one grain of Mercury nearly.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI (*Mercurial Liniment*), in six drachms contains one drachm of Mercury nearly.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS (*Arsenical Solution*), in two fluidrachms contains one grain of sublimed white Arsenic.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS (*Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury*), in two fluidounces contains a grain of Oxymuriate of Mercury.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI (*Mercurial Pills*), in three grains contain one grain of Mercury.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS COMPOSITÆ (*Compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury*), in four grains contain one grain of Submuriate of Mercury nearly.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO (*Soap Pills with Opium*), in five grains contain one grain of Opium.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO (*Powder of calcined Hartshorn with Opium*), in ten grains contains one grain of Opium.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO (*Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium*), in two scruples contains one grain of Opium.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS (*Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha*), in ten grains contains one grain of Opium.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS (*Compound Powder of Kino*), in one scruple contains one grain of Opium.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI (*Wine of tartarized Antimony*), in four fluidrachms contains one grain of tartarized Antimony.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS (*Strong Mercurial Ointment*), in two drachms contains one drachm of Mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS (*Mild Mercurial Ointment*), in six drachms contains one drachm of Mercury.

TABLE

OF

NEW NAMES,

SHOWING TO WHAT NAME OF THE FORMER PHAR-
MACOPÆIA EACH RESPECTIVELY BELONGS.



New Names.

Former Names.

A.

Acidum aceticum dilu- Acidum aceticum.
tum.

— arseniosum. Oxydum Arsenici album.

Arsenicum album. Arsenici oxydum.

— subli- — subli-
matum. matum.

C.

Calumba. Calumbæ Radix.

Cantharis. Lytta.

— vesicatoria. — Vesicatoria.

Ceratum Cantharidis. Ceratum Lyttæ.

— Plumbi Aceta- — Plumbi Super-
tis. acetatis.

Cucumis Colocynthis, Pe- Cucumis Colocynthis,
ponum pulpa. Pomorum pulpa.

E.

Elaterii Pepones. Elaterii Poma.

Emplastrum Cantharidis. Emplastrum Lyttæ.

New Names.

Former Names.

I.

Infusum Lini composi- Infusum Lini.
tum.

— — — Rosæ composi- — — — Rosæ.
tum.

— — — Sennæ compo- — — — Sennæ.
situs.

M.

Magnesiæ Subcarbonas. Magnesiæ Carbonas.

Marmor album. Lapis calcarius.

Matonia Cardamomum. Elettaria Cardamomum.

P.

Pix abietina. Pix arida.

— nigra. Resina nigra.

Plumbi Acetas. Plumbi Superacetas.

T.

Tinctura Cantharidis. Tinctura Lyttæ.

V. U.

Vinum Antimonii tarta- Liquor Antimonii tarta-
rizati. rizati.

Unguentum Cantharidis. Unguentum Lyttæ.

— Picis nigræ. — Resinæ nigræ.

— — —

TABLE
OF
FORMER NAMES,

SHOWING TO WHAT NAME OF THE PRESENT PHARMA-
COPÆIA EACH RESPECTIVELY BELONGS.



Former Names.

New Names.

A.

Acidum aceticum.	Acidum aceticum dilutum.
Arsenici Oxydum:	Arsenicum album.
— sub- limatum.	— sub- limatum.

C.

Calumbæ <i>Radix.</i>	Calumba.
Ceratum Lyttæ.	Ceratum Cantharidis.
— Plumbi Supera- cetatis.	— Plumbi Aceta- tis.
Cucumis <i>Colocynthis, Po- morum pulpa.</i>	Cucumis <i>Colocynthis,</i> <i>Peponum Pulpa.</i>

E.

Elaterii <i>Poma.</i>	Elaterii <i>Pepones.</i>
Elettaria <i>Cardamomum.</i>	Matonia <i>Cardamomum.</i>
Emplastrum Lyttæ.	Emplastrum <i>Cantharidis.</i>

<i>Former Names.</i>	<i>New Names.</i>
	I.
Infusum Lini.	Infusum Lini compositum.
— Rosæ.	— Rosæ compositum.
— Sennæ.	— Sennæ compositum.
	L.
Lapis calcarius.	Marmor album.
Liquor Antimonii tartarizati.	Vinum Antimonii tartarizati.
Lyttæ.	Cantharis.
— vesicatoria.	— vesicatoria.
	M.
Magnesiæ Carbonas.	Magnesiæ Subcarbonas.
	O.
Oxydum Arsenici album.	Acidum arseniosum.
	P.
Pix Arida.	Pix abietina.
Plumbi Superacetas.	Plumbi Acetas.
	R.
Resina nigra.	Pix nigra.
	T.
Tinctura Lyttæ.	Tinctura Cantharidis.
	V. U.
Unguentum Lyttæ.	Unguentum Cantharidis.
— Resinæ nigrae.	— Picis nigræ.

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